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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 77. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 31. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
*31st May	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Nomaa-	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
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World renowned for their flavour

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 5th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2185	June 6th June.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & C., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

31st May, 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE
MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus *Particulars to:—*
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning
BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
2-14, Hummum St.,
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BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and Silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 2 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.
Rates for fixed deposits on application.
Money advanced on approved securities.
Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & CO.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established 1906.
Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
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MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street,
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
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Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
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Main Street, POONA.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
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POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
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HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
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THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.
Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PALASDHARI—KHOPOLI BRANCH.

IT IS NOTIFIED FOR INFORMATION that the Palasdhari-Khopoli Branch will not be closed for traffic during the monsoon.

2. The existing service of trains will continue to be run, and all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic will be dealt with.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th May, 1913. 262

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS FROM 1ST JUNE, 1913.

ON AND FROM 1ST JUNE 1913, the 16 Up South East Passenger train will leave Raichur at 11-45 instead of 12-45 and arrive Bombay at 14-45 as at present.

The Down Tranship train conveying third class passengers between Jhansi and Cawnpore, E. I. Railway' will leave Jhansi at 7-0 instead of 20-15 and arrive Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, at 23-35 instead of 9-10. The Up Tranship train conveying third class passengers will leave Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, at 16-5 instead of 20-0 and arrive Jhansi at 7-55 instead of 11-5.

Timings of other Passengers and Mail trains have been slightly altered as shown in the Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1913. 262

CLOSED

FOR

TWO DAYS.

MESSRS. EVANS, FRASER & CO. beg to announce that during their removal to the new premises business will be inavoidably suspended during FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 30th and 31st instant.

EVANS, FRASER & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ooderam Chaturbhuj and Vanechand Chaturbhuj of Bombay (Mahim) Marwadi Inhabitants have contracted to sell their undermentioned property to our client Joshi Murlidher Dhanji.

All persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand against the said property, either by way of mortgage gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such right, title, interest, claim, or demand and the same if any shall be considered null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road (Mahim) outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 520 New No. 4479 and bearing New Survey No. 4134 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5483 and Street No. 150 and 152 and bound as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vohra Jafferjee Thaver, on or towards the West by the Custom Road, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazaar Road and on or towards the South by the property of Luxman Sadanand.

BHIMJI & CO,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1913.

NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLY, R.E., having returned from leave took over charge of the office of Agent on 30th May, 1913. 250

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the Harwood League will be received by the Secretary up to 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, June 4th. All Clubs wishing to take part in the Competition must be affiliated to the above Association.

H. ELLIOTT,
Hon. Sec. W. I. F. A.,
Marsland, Price & Co., Ltd.,
Nesbit Road, Mazagon. 0157

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN knowing printing, engraving and litho work is willing to join a CAPITALIST or a printing press as a working partner. Apply Box No. 31, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0161

ALL THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITERS. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS WILLING to Chaperon two or three young ladies who wish to make a tour in Europe. Experienced. For terms apply Box 507, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

A LADY PROCEEDING HOME shortly can highly recommend her European Nurse. Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and very experienced with Children. Good references. Apply Mrs. R. J. WATSON, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

ENGLISHMAN (34) B. E. AND A.M.I.M.E. with 9½ years' experience in Design and Construction of Ironwork in P. W. D. employ, and one year's electrical training, desires responsible situation. Excellent certificates. Apply to Box 509, c/o Bombay Chronicle."

IN SIMPLICITY, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SOME NINE BUNGALOWS WILL be required for the use of Officers and Mess of a new Cavalry Regiment to be located shortly in Lucknow. The site selected for the construction of these Bungalows is situated to the South-West of the Race Course. Any Capitalist desires of constructing such Bungalows should apply for full particulars to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Lucknow. 511

THE SERVICES OF A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied experience at Home and in India will shortly be available. Would be willing to enter Managing Agents' Office and run Coal Dept., either temporarily or permanently, making periodical visits to the Collieries and reporting on same, or any other suitable appointment, temporarily or otherwise. Apply Box 512, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO PHILANTHROPISTS.—Will any lady or gentleman come to the assistance of a lady temporarily in deep distress with a loan of Rs. 300. Every enquiry will be answered. The case is urgent. Apply Mrs. C., Box 518, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 550, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TIMBER FOR SALE.—Large quantities of best seasoned Rosewood, Teak, and Vengai logs are available for purchase at the Timber yards of the undersigned at Kallai, (near Calicut) and Mysore. Terms moderate. Apply to M. K. S. c/o Editor, "West Coast Spectator," Calicut. 0149

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—Ist floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS AGENT, as Assistant in Zemindary, or Tea Plantation in Punjab or U. P. Can invest capital about Rs. 5,000. Experience in control of labour. Quick at business and hard-working. State salary given. Apply Box 510, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young Hindoo up-country gentleman, with an experience of 14 years in a well recognized bank as a manager and still in service, with high recommendations seeks employment in best Commercial firms and banks, best opportunity for those who need a thoroughly trained and experienced man. Please communicate with "R" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0159

TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND OWNERS: Advertiser wants to purchase a sound reliable car, four-seater; either new or second-hand, to be paid for in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

VACCINATION.—Wanted to buy: A copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination and any other useful literature on the same subject. Apply Box No. 516, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—SURVEYOR for forest Survey, 85 miles, near Madras. Quarters, men, everything Free. Retired Official preferred. For Terms apply immediately Box 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST, 4 years' agreement. Apply with Copies of Credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, International Stores, Ltd., Colombo. 501.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE for Kashmere to take care of three children. No Ayah kept. Comfortable home and moderate salary. Box 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, THEATRE NURSE, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 504

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June Apply with testimonials to T. L VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136.

WANTED.—Immediately for an up-country station in Rajputana, a temporary OVERSEER or a SUB-OVERSEER, well-up in preparing a project of a road in hilly districts and in carrying out its construction. A thoroughly reliable and a competent man, able to command and control labour, is required.—Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials stating salary required, to K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E., Civil Engineer, 59, Hornby Road. 0156

WANTED—Applications for the Post of BOTANICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, on Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the ECONOMIC BOTANIST, Central Provinces, before 1st June, 1913, stating experience in any special line of Botanical works with copies of not more than five recent Testimonials. 505

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the Band of the Naga Hills Battalion Military Police. Must be a capable conductor and able to train a full Military Band. Terms Rs. 70 per mensem with a chance of a rise to Rs. 100 per mensem if satisfactory, and Free Quarters. All references with Certificates of previous posts held to be made to the COMMANDANT, Military Police, Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam. 506

WANTED—A smart LADY TYPIST for a Typewriting Business in Lucknow. Must be willing to make herself generally useful in business as well as canvassing for the sale of Typewriting Machines. Apply stating salary expected and specimen of working and previous experience, to the MANAGER, New London and Bombay Typewriting Co., Lucknow. 504a

WANTED—A DRESSING BOY for the Raja of Dighapatia. Pay according to qualification and usual Food Allowance. None but those who hold First-class Certificates, need apply. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 31st May current. PRIVATE SECRETARY, Girivilash, Darjeeling. 503a

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager.
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street
FORT, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Last Two Nights

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW:

GEORGIE CORLASS

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HARRY QUININGBOROUGH.

Don't miss this chance, or you will regret it.

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Full Film Programme.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH AND VARIETY HALL,

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ITALA'S GREAT SUCCESS

The Tragic Drama:

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(The most unique Film ever produced).

A most pathetic and exciting plot.

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is represented, in which an expansive Mansion is consumed and a very heavy expenditure is incurred in the production.

3 Shows Nightly.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Time: 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12 p.m.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property (Bungalow), Outhouses, Stables, etc., at Lonavla, on the G. I. P. Railway Line.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property at the premises at Lonavla.—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 33 gunthas and 80 square yards or thereabouts the Akur or Revenue payable to Government in respect thereof being annas eight (being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 7 acres and 2 gunthas, registered in the books of Government under Paratbandi No. 151 and Revision Survey No. 205,and the Revenue payable to Government in respect of such larger piece of and being rupees two per year together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, outhouses and stable, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lonavla (Lanovli) G. I. P. Railway Line out of Bombay in the District of Poona, Talooka, Mawal, in the Registration Sub-District of Vadgaum (Mawal), and assessed by the Municipality of Lonavla under No. , and bounded on the East partly by the property of the mortgagor and partly by that of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and partly by that of Dossabhoy Hormusji Driver, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Rustomji, Contractor, and on or towards the North by the public road, leading from Bombay to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1913. 257

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

" For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

ALMONDS CONFECTION.

Delicious Medicated Badam Pak.

This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in all seasons. Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seer's tin. Postage extra.

1—AMRIT-PAIN BALM only by rubbing on skin, it positively cures Lumbago, Rheumatism, Weak Joints, Sprains, Chest Colds, Headache, Neuralgia and other pains.

Price 6 ans. Re. 1 for 3 bottles. Postage extra.

Dr. BHAISHANKER VAID,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, No. 4.

261

NEW SHOP

NEW GOODS!

Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnesty requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

"KADI"

SAVES LIFE,

AGONY AND MONEY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AND A POSITIVE CURE FOR

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Hay-fever, Influenza, Pleurisy and Pneumonia,

however acute, chronic, or hereditary, even where everything else has failed and your case is pronounced incurable. Re. 1-8.

DR. SUNDERLAND, M. D., writes from LONDON:—

"A six months' bedridden case of *Asthma* was relieved at once by 'KADI' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK M. A., M. D., writes:—

"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Dastoor Specific Co.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—

W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure

USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

To meet the demand of a number of our customers we have imported a selection of these watches, which are now on view in our showrooms.

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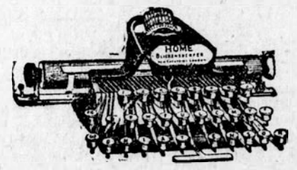
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

5 & 6, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.



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BLICKensderfer TYPEWRITER

Six different sizes. Prices from Rs. 110 upwards.

Send for Booklet No. 28

BLICK TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

BOMBAY: 28, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA. P. O. Box. 244.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and in excess at Lahore. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Multan : minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately cloudeo in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general from Ratnagiri southwards; Ratnagiri has had 0·17", Mormugao 0·52" and Karwar 0·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night Temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in the southern half of the Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad; sholapur has had 0·46", Bijapur 1·38", Belgaum 0·36" and Hyderabad 0·59". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in the southern half of the Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad. On the west coast of the Peninsula the area of rainfall has increased; nearly general rain has fallen from Ratnagiri southwards. Seas continue rough at Colombo and are moderate as far north as Mangalore. The unsettled conditions off Malabar associated with advance of the monsoon appear to be moving northwards.

Nearly general rains is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan and local thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana, the United and the north-east Central Provinces.

P & O Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. Arabia which left Aden on the afternoon of the 25th, experienced up to Longitude 54½° E light to gentle north-easterly or easterly wind and fine weather up to Longitude 61° E, gentle south-westerly wind with generally cloudy or overcast skies, till Longitude 64° E, gentle variable wind with frequent fierce rain squalls, up to Longitude 72° E, light southerly or south-easterly wind or airs and fine weather, till arrival this morning light westerly wind and cloudy skies. The squally weather experienced between Longitudes 62° E and 64° E was due to the unsettled conditions associated with atemporary advance northwards of monsoon winds, which affected the weather in Malabar and the south Konkan on the 25th and 26th May.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 30th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. (29th)	91·8	79·0	65	..	6·31	—4·65
Jask	96·8	88·8	89	..	4·18	+0·11
Do. (29th)	95·3	80·3	91	..	4·18	+0·11
Maskat	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. (29th)	100·3	67·1	81	..	5·80	+2·10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	117·3	89·5	10	..	1·44	—0·55
Rawalpindi	105·4	71·6	33	..	6·00	—5·46
Lahore	112·4	75·7	55	..	6·66	+2·24
Sirsa	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ambala	99·5	77·9	52	..	11·20	+4·73
Delhi	...	...	...	..	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mainpuri	103·3	76·6	74	0·01	5·42	+2·58
Jhansi	...	...	...	..	...	...
Cawnpore	100·7	77·9	71	..	6·46	+4·01
Allahabad	102·6	77·0	70	..	5·37	+2·86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	...	...	...	..	...	...
Karachi	88·0	79·5	83	..	1·27	—0·37
Ajmer	103·1	82·2	55	..	2·38	+0·35
Jaipur	108·7	86·1	45	..	1·61	—0·54
Kotah	111·6	88·6	34	..	3·49	+1·78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98·5	81·0	63	..	0·60	—0·61
Dwarka	9·.3	82·7	8?	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	87·0	81·8	83	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	105·1	78·3	72	..	0·48	—0·22
Bhavnagar Para.	109·0	82·3	64	..	0·44	—0·38
Surat	97·4	82·6	76	..	3·59	+3·12
Ahmedabad	109·6	82·7	73	..	0·48	—0·01
Deesa	107·8	78·4	63	..	0·93	+0·21
Neemuch	103·9	80·0	51	..	3·91	+2·54
Indore	102·1	78·6	53	..	5·34	+3·88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106·8	85·3	32	..	8·00	+4·70
Saugor	105·8	81·6	37	..	4·80	+1·84
Hoshangabad	109·6	82·9	45	..	4·54	+2·15
Khandwa	106·2	82·6	61	..	5·96	+4·36
Akola	109·2	82·5	53	..	1·81	—0·69
Amraoti	108·0	85·3	47	..	1·14	—1·59
Nagpur	110·6	87·3	38	..	3·72	—0·00
Chanda	112·8	86·5	42	..	6·29	+2·26
Raipur	110·7	89·0	37	..	4·80	+1·09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93·3	84·1	78	..	3·62	+2·43
Ratnagiri	91·8	70·9	82	0·17	11·72	+10·06
Mormugao	91·0	74·7	81	0·52	4·74	+1·17
Karwar	88·7	72·5	76	0·36	8·23	+3·49
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104·9	78·1	56	..	5·34	+3·55
Ahmednagar	102·1	75·0	60	..	1·57	—0·81
Poona	96·5	74·3	72	..	5·21	+2·22
Sholapur	102·8	67·1	70	0·46	3·11	—0·63
Bijapur	98·2	68·3	84	1·38	6·25	+2·87
Belgaum	88·8	65·5	76	0·36	4·26	—2·06
Aurangabad	103·9	75·7	87	..	2·10	—0·21
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	79·2	51	..	3·66	+0·60
Hyderabad	102·8	72·2	83	0·56	4·26	+0·32
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88·3	72·3	84	0·33	7·55	—3·07
Calicut	90·3	73·6	95	2·93	13·09	—5·10
Cochin	87·7	73·7	84	1·77	7·52	—9·83
Colombo	85·0	73·5	89	0·01	60·01	+11·58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103·8	81·7	68	..	3·24	—5·42
Bellary	96·0	73·8	71	..	6·23	+0·95
Cuddapah	102·5	78·6	55	..	11·64	+4·27
Madras	96·8	80·5	76	..	14·13	—7·95
Bangalore	87·3	69·3	83	..	4·59	—4·85
Coimbatore	94·4	71·3	92	0·46	15·95	+6·13
Trichinopoly	100·1	77·8	70	..	13·37	—0·85
Negapatam	100·2	78·7	76	..	27·79	—4·20

Describing himself as a prophet, the Rev. J. Amos Gamble, of Manchester, is conducting a remarkable mission at the Pownall-road Congregational Church, Dalston. At a recent open-air service he preached to a large crowd through a big megaphone while he sat, clad in a mantle, in a taxi-cab. He says that he is afraid nothing can save England from the doom of Nineveh and Babylon.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 29th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches 29·686
Temperature of Air	degrees 88·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ 81·3
Dew Point	„ 78·9
Relative humidity of Air	„ 0·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees 93·3
Minimum do. do.	„ 84·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW W, SW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles 136

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 30th May 1913 was 29·895 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.				Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	May.	h.	m.		ft. in.
Sat.	31	m 8	23		24 6
		7	51	a	25 2
	June.				
Sun.	1	m 9	15		25 6
		8	41	a	25 5
Mon.	2	m 9	58		26 9
		9	28	a	25 9
Tues.	3	m 10	39		27 5
		10	13	a	26 0
Wed.	4	m 11	20		28 2
		10	57	a	26 3
Thurs.	5	0	1	a	28 10
		11	40	a	26 5

1913	Low water.				Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	May	h.	m.		f. in.
Sat.	31	m 1	55		18 7
		2	3	a	20 8
	June.				
Sun.	1	m 2	33		17 9
		2	56	a	20 5
Mon.	2	3	10		16 11
		3	44	a	20 2
Tues.	3	m 3	47		16 2
		4	30	a	19 11
Wed.	4	m 4	24		15 6
		5	15	a	19 8
Thurs.	5	m 5	2		14 11
		5	59	a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
31. (Sat.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
June.		
1. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
2. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
3. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h 12 m.
4. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13 m.
5. (Thurs)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7 3 m. P. M.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £6-¼. Copper Braziers £82; "Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags) 13-3½ sellers; July, August, quiet, with a fairly steady tone. Hungarian Crystals sugar C. & F. India 12-6 nominal; June neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ sellers: May; 9-8 sellers; October, December; quiet and prices rather easier. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9 sellers; June, August; quiet and rather easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal. Javas steady, nothing doing.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 30½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; May, June; Hamburg; sellers canal; firmer. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 45; May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal; quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44½; April, June; London done and sellers. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41; May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-10; May, June; Hull; nearest value; quiet.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37; May, June; London; buyers, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; May, June; London; sellers canal; quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-5; May, June; sellers, dull.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F. E. 62 lbs. 35; June, July; done; quiet.

South Australian Wheat.—South Australian 38; May; sellers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

May 31.

344 *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 1st proximo. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A.M.

346. There will be a Spoon Sheet at Ghat-Kopar on Tuesday the 3rd proxino Distance 200 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5.40 A. M.

349 *Parade.*—All recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters as 6-30 P.M. on Friday the 6th Proximo. Dress.—Mufti.

347. *Adjutant's Office.*—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Tuesday the 3rd proximo on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

Consols 2½ per cent.	74 5/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·21 ½
Rentes 3 per cent.	85
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43½
Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 15/16
Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by India selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank Rate)	1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
Arrivals:—Mountank Point, Shirley.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	2 ¾
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£37,700,000 Unchanged.
Public Deposits	£13,900,000 Unchanged.
Other do.	£39,700,000 Decrease 1,000,000
Govt. Securities	£12,800,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities	£30,700,000 Decrease 1,200,000
Notes & Gold	£27,900,000 Increase 100,000

The Bank Reserve is 52 % of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 30.

The Government Paper Market presented a lively appearance to-day owing to settlement day. The Market remained firm to-day and the settlement passed of at Rs. 96/5/0. The rate for 30th June delivery stood steady at Rs. 96/6/6.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103/4.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market today shirked off the bearish tendency of yesterday and assumed a firm tone. A rise was noticed in a few shares, though "budla" business formed the principal activity of the day.

Madhavji were placed at rates varying from Rs. 1,480 to Rs. 1,506 for June delivery.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,375 for June and Rs. 1,385 for July.

Davids were placed at Rs. 518/12 in the commencement but closed at Rs. 516/4 for June.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 522/12, but at the close stood at Rs. 520.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,152½ for June.

Kohinoor remained steady at Rs. 792/8.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were placed at Rs. 632/8.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 69.

Central Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 30/12.

Marsland Price Co. Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 70.

Bombay Ice Co. Shares changed hands at Rs. 19 in a big lot.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 173.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	100 „
Total Day's Imports	4,600 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier, moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Steady, with a moderate demand.	
Mid. Americans	6·61 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·85 d.
New York 11 a. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·45 / Oct. 11·05
New York Official noon call.	July 11·48 / Oct. 11·09
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 11·95 / Oct. 11·26

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·46	6·39
J. J.	6·41	6·35
J. A.	6·39	6·34
A. S.	6·29	6·24
S. O.	6·17	6·12
O. N.	6·10	6·05
N. D.	6·07	6·02
D. J.	6 06	6·01
J. F.	6·05	6·01
M. A.	6·07	6·03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone		Strong
Estimated Sales		7,000
Total Imports		15,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·38	6·38
J. J.	6·35	6·34
J. A.	6·34	6·32
A. S.	6·24	6·23
S. O.	6 12	6·12
O. N.	6·05	6·05
N. D.	6·02	6·02
D. J.	6·01	
J. F.	6·01	mutilated

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York, July, 11·47. Previous closing price 11·55.	
Futures at New York, October, 11·05. Previous closing price 11·20.	
Declined owing to foreign selling and to bearish private crop reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York 11·80. Previous price 11·90.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16. Previous price 12 7/16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans, July, 11·91. Previous price 12·01.	
Futures at New Orleans, Oct. 11·15. Previous price 11·21.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11⅜
Demand Bills	4·86 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars	60.

New York and New Orleans market closed on Saturday.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

MAY 30.

The local cotton market was easier but with poor demand for actual in sympathy with the American and Liverpool markets. At present there seems to be nothing in the world's position of cotton to justify a belief in "Bull" speculation without some disaster to the growing crop. So as the weather continues favourable, bearish sentiment, particularly in New York, reigns supreme for near positions.

Some of the commission houses in New York recommend Short Sales as at present it seems extremely fashionable in Wall Street. Providing everything goes smoothly, and we are favoured throughout the next three months with really good weather, another 16 million bales crop is quite on the cards, but to count your autumn chickens in the first week in June very often results in a very disappointing show of poultry in October. Calling the acreage the coming season 36,000,000 we have the crop possibilities between 11,664,000 and 16,416,000 bales without violating previous precedent of yield ranging between .324 bales per acre and .456 bales per acre. To prognosticate less than the one or more than the other is to prognosticate an abnormal season, though the law of averages would suggest a smaller yield. As we strike an average of the two extremes we arrive at a crop of 14,040,000 bales which would be inadequate to feed the total number of spindles of the world. This is only to furnish an idea for those whose radical ideas f coming crop possibilities are carrying them too far afield.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.&G. Bengals	232	226	..	Ready
H.'G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengal	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	234	228	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	234	227	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	233	226	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	245	235	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	279	271	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	275	268	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	270	262	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	263	255	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	255	247	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	258	250	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	285	278	272	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	248	239	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	278	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	268	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	277	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	280	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	262	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	267	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	276	..
G. Bajipu	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	72,325	46,333	+25,992
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th May	24,64,669	22,94,346	+1,70,323
Shipments for the week :—			
Europe	21,194	4,230	+16,964
China, Japan & Coast Ports	19,705	485	+19,220
Total	40,899	4,715	+36,184
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 29th May:			
Europe	341,738	274,326	+ 67,432
China	23,906	29,181	— 5,275
Japan	772,690	745,513	+ 27,177
Coast Ports	22,574	23,528	— 954
Total	1,160,928	1,072,548	+ 88,380
Afloat in Harbour:—			
Europe	16,427	15,442	+ 985
China, Japan and Coast Ports	31,451	34,711	— 3,260

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry from 1st September 1912 to 17th May, 1913 15,411 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B & C. I Rv. from 1st September, 1912 to 24th May, 1913 8,547 bales.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The exchange market is weaker today. One of our banks sold telegraphic transfers, early this morning at 1s. 4 1/32d. but the selling ceased abruptly at noon. 1s. 4d. is the best rate now offered. The bill rates remain at yesterday's quotations. Government Paper changed hands at Rs. 96/6 and Rs. 96/7 and for small lots at Rs. 96/10 and Rs. 96/11.

In the share market coal investments continue active on a rising scale.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	69
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	160
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66⅔
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla. Ld.	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug	£4 o/o	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New		87 XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc	May-Oct.	25	905
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Beran Manufacturing	..	..	130
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	140
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	282½
Central India	May-Nov	55	2155
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	780
Choi Silk	..	20	435
Coomba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,465
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	113 12
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	281¼
David	May-Nov.	20	516¾
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	5 0
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 620
Finlay Mills	..	15	372½
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	112½
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	152½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo	.. May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	795
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1335
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,520
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,215
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,085
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	..	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,370
Sun	Oct.	..	136½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	292½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,732½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 450
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	465
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	625
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	93
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 2½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	No	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Au	6%	120
The Bellary Pres	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sahh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	..	Nil.	8
Maunmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	880
New Berar	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

| | |

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

THE PRESS AND THE BARISAL CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 28.

I am afraid I was altogether too sanguine last week in expressing the view that motor car fatalities were becoming rarer in Calcutta. The day after my last letter was despatched a boy of eight was run over and killed by a motor car which was emerging from the compound of the Judge's Court at Alipore. The day after that a little Bengali girl aged ten was knocked down and killed at Tollygunge. The child was leading her blind mother across the road, and is said to have become confused by the approach of the motor, which belonged to a European gentleman living at Alipore, and was driven by a chauffeur. Both mother and daughter were knocked down by the car, the former escaping with a severe shaking and the latter being instantly killed. There is obviously something wrong when children's lives are sacrificed in this way to the love of speed. There cannot be the slightest doubt that India no less than England requires a seperate track for motorists. Experience seems to prove the utter impossibility of enforcing the speed limit, and it is monstrous to think of the toll which is levied upon human life by motorists. It may be freely granted that in many cases the motorist is not soley to blame, and that foot passengers in India are a constant source of anxiety to every other form of traffic. But a child a day is far too heavy a motor death rate for Calcutta or any other place. Only on Monday an old woman was killed in Dalhousie Square. The motorists are robbing both the cradle and the grave.

THE BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

I must say I do consider that the "Bengalee" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" are exceeding the limits of fair criticism when they denounce the police for the wholesale arrests which have just been made at Barisal and Dacca, and call upon the Governor to put a stop to them. The police may have been wrong in making the arrests, and they may be mistaken in the charges which are being prepared against the prisoners; but at least they should be given a chance of proving their case. After all there can be no question as to the extreme prevalence of dacoities throughout Bengal during the past year or two. In fact a reign of terror has been inaugurated in many districts, with inevitable and demoralizing results both for the people and the authorities. After a good deal of trouble the police think they are now in a position to take action against those responsible for these daring outrages, and the least the press can do is to be fair enough to wait until the outcome of the present prosecution is known before denouncing it in advance as an act of odious tyranny. So difficult is it to account for this outburst that suspicious members of the European community already profess to be on the outlook for sensational disclosures. For my own part I regard it as somewhat significant that the police, after their disastrous experience of the working of this charge, should have returned to the old weapon of "Waging war against the King." One must surely presume that they have learned to take proper precautions at this time of day.

CALCUTTA'S TRADE.

I don't wish to rub it in, but the Collector of Customs has just issued his annual report on the maritime trade of Bengal from which it appears that the huge figures of 1911 have been completely dwarfed by the still huger figures of 1912. The total trade of Bengal, practically all of which was done through Calcutta, now exceeds 200 crores. No wonder there is congestion at the jetties and consternation on the part of the officials and the import trade. For there is no sign of the boom slackening. The prospects for next season are just as glowing as they were last year. And once more, as the papers do not fail to remind us, is the action of the Government of India, in quitting such a city for a city like Delhi, proved to have been the most egregious folly!

By the same token the import trade is once more upon its hind legs complaining of the policy of the Port Commissioners in forcing importers to go to the Docks. It is clear from the report of a special meeting appearing in yesterday's papers that the importers do not anticipate any falling off in the trade of the port during the next season—rather the other way.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

You will have been informed ere this, doubtless, of the attitude of the Bengal Chamber of Comerce on the subject of the Madras Chamber's egregious proposal to let India in for an additional expenditure upon the Imperial Navy—as though she did not already spend enough upon the army! The Chamber is characteristically cautious in approaching the subject, intimating that while a number of its members are in favour of the idea, the opinion of the Chamber is not sufficintly unanimous to enable it to make any definite pronouncement. I must confess I regard this shuffling as unworthy of the premier Chamber. I suppose I may call it that! The "Statesman" takes it to task for hesitating to condemn the silly scheme outright, like the Bombay Chamber

MISCELLANEOUS.

There has been another fashionable wedding in Indian Society—the marriage on Friday last of the eldest daughter of Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel to the son of Mr. Raj Chunder Chunder. The ceremony took place at Mr. Mitter's ancestral house in Bhowanpore, which was most gorgeously illuminated for several nights running, nor are the festivities over even as I write, for there is at least one more big dinner party on Friday. The bride is the eldest of a family of 12, and as Fortune has blessed Mr. Mitter with a full purse as well as a full quiver he has distinguished himself by the magnificent presents he has given to his son-in-law.

Congestion seems a general complaint in Calcutta, and on the links of the Royal Golf Club it has become so bad that the Committee has decided to "ballot" for starting times on Sundays—that is a certain time will be allotted to each couple to drive off from the first "tee", and if the couple does not make its appearance on the tee at the prescribed time it will lose its turn—tha is to say it will have no further chance of playing that morning. And still the club is admitting new members up to the limit of 1,000! We cannot help wondering what would happen if all the thousand turned up to play on a Sunday morning!

Talking of Golf Clubs I am glad to welcome a new recruit in the shape of the Jodhpur Club, which owes its existence to the enterprise and energy of Mr. William Graham, barrister-at-law. There can be no doubt that the sporting public of Calcutta is increasing at a very rapid rate—another indication of the city's growth in other ways—and that the existing accommodation for golfers is by no means too large. Including the Jodhpur Club there are 5 golf courses in or near Calcutta. I am pleased to note that the Jodhpur Club admits Indian members.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Second Sunday after Trinity.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A. **Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy** Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns—284, 160, 312,32; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles; Chants. Hymns, 165,23, 179 Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. **Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.** on Wednesday. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: **Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain.** 8 a.m., Matins. 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. Clergy, Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain; and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy Rev. Canon R. S. Taywood; Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; **11 a.m., Morning Prayer,** Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; 2-30 p.m. Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi, Service 9 a.m.; Gujarathi Service.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). **7-30 a.m.,** Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass.—8-30 a.m., Holy Cummunion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H.Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: **Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).**

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bhandra.—11-15 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. W. A. Lawtell, Chaplain, of All Saints, Malabar Hill will preach. Collection for Church expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service **by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.**

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev: H E. Barell. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barell; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, will preach 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School. "The fact of a future State." Can it be proved, Is there consciousness after death? or recognition? Need it concern us in this life? (Seats free).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar; Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmatchar, S.J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church. Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D.'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9 30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Daoul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. I C. Matthew, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30; p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p. m. evening Service; Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher, Rev. A. Revnall; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. A. Revnall 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A —11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

POONA MAHRATTI SCHOOL.

Th Governing Council of the Natan Mahratta Widyalaya some days ago requested the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to lay the corner-stone of their primary school section buildings, now under construction. Mr. Hill has accepted the offer and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone takes place in the last week of June. The buildings are expected to cost rupees seventy-five thousand.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. C. Rajput L. Infantry will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens as per programme overleaf on Saturday the 31st inst commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

March—Military .....Mattigiam
Song—Adeen Marie .....Adams
Valse—The girl in the Taxi.....Lestrange
Selection—The girl in the Taxi.....Hume
Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana .....Mascagni
Mazulka—Adelina Patti.....Maligiane
Two Steps—I've got rings on my fingers.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer bring a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL BENCH.

MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.

EMPEROR v. SADASHIV RAMCHANDRA JADAV AND RAGUNATH YESHWANT SONAWANE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. S. Madgaokar, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who convicted the accused of the murder of one Gopal, a Hindu lad aged about eighteen years on the 17th February last and of robbery and sentenced the first accused to transportation for life and the second to death on the first charge and three years rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

Mr. Chucker Narayan, advocate, instructed by Mr. P. V. Nijsure, Pleader, appeared for the first accused; the second accused was represented by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the two accused were great friends while the first accused and the deceased were class mates in the American Mission School. A few days before the murder the second accused asked the first if the deceased wore ornaments. The first accused replied in the affirmative and the two planned a conspiracy to rob him of the same. On the 17th February last, the two accused went to the deceased and called him out on the pretext that the latter's brother wanted to see him and give him some sweets. They then took the deceased to some open place and there the second accused beguiled him in giving away his gold wristlet and watch. He then pushed the deceased in a well. All this time the first accused was keeping a watch. The two then shared the booty, the second accused having retained the wristlet with him. The same night the second accused went to Poona. As the deceased did not turn up that evening, his parents caused a search to be made and the two accused were arrested.

The first accused, who is about eighteen years old, admitted everything except that he was standing far away from the spot of the murder and that he did not know that the second accused pushed him into the well until he heard a splash.

The second accused denied everything and said that the wristlet had been placed in his trunk by the first accused without his knowledge and that when the police arrested him at Poona, they found it in the trunk but they took it out and forcibly put it on his hand and then collected a 'panch.'

Agreeing with one of the assessors, the Sessions judge convicted both the accused and considering the youth of the first accused, who was recommended to mercy, sentenced him to transportation for life. In passing the death sentence on the second accused, his Honour remarked that in his case he had to consider the extreme moral perversity as shown in this deliberately planned cold-blooded murder of an innocent lad younger than himself for the sake of a few ornaments.

Arguments of Counsel were heard and it was urged on behalf of the first accused, that there was not sufficient evidence against him on the charge of murder.

On behalf of the second accused it was argued that the statement of the first accused could not be used against him as it was not a confession and if it was not used, then there was not sufficient evidence against him too.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships confirmed the convictions but considering the circumstances of the case reduced the sentence passed on the second accused to one of transportation for life. The sentence of the first accused was confirmed.

CASE OF AN IMBECILE.

EMPEROR *v.* MAHADEV KRISHNA APTE.

This was a reference made by Mr. Brown, the district magistrate of Belgaum in connection with a case in which the accused was tried for theft and convicted and sentenced to 45 days rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Deshpande, City Magistrate of Belgaum.

In his reference Mr. Brown pointed out from the record of the case that all attempts to make the accused understand the proceedings had failed and no statement was elicited from him. The charge was explained to him by means of signs and the accused was said to have admitted his guilt. The accused was said to be an imbecile.

After going through the papers, their lordships ordered the accused to be acquitted and remarked that if possible his relative be communicated with and requested to take charge of him. They also drew the attention of the trying magistrate Mr. Deshpande to the provisions of section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code and also to the fact that he was not competent to pass this sentence on the accused before submitting the papers to the High Court.

A CRUEL MURDER.

EMPEROR *v.* BAI JHAVER.

In this case accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The prosecution case was that the accused purchased a buffalo from a gowli who pressed her for payment. In order to raise some money, she enticed away a young Hindu widow named Dimali, aged about twenty years to her house, induced her to get into a great earthen jar on the pretext that some grain had to be removed from the bottom of it and then poured boiling water on her and demanded from her her ornaments Dimali agreed to give up the ornaments after she came out of the jar. The accused thereupon poured larger quantities of boiling water upon the unfortunate girl, who struggled hard and finally managed to wriggle out of the jar and fled from the house. Dimali two months latter died of the injuries she had sustained.

The accused made a confession, wherein she stated that she did so as she suspected the deceased to be on intrigue with her husband.

After going through the papers, their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

REGIMENTAL BOXING AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

POONA, May 30.

A long programme, which evolved several more than usually close fights necessitating extra rounds, was the chief feature of the third night's boxing at the Loyal North Lancs' tournament. Some good men naturally met in the second rounds of the several weights, and though there were fewer knock-outs the fighting all round was of a higher order.

OPEN WELTER (2nd Round).—Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. L. beat Pte. Locke, Middlesex. Peduzzi, who was quicker and neater with the mittens won on points.

OPEN FEATHERS (1st Round).—Pte. Parr, L. N. Lancs beat Pte. Cook, 43rd L. I. The fight was fairly level during the first two rounds, but in the third Parr's repeated jabs with the right won him the fight.

OPEN FEATHERS (2nd Round).—Pte. Barnes, Norfolks, beat Pte. Russell, L. N. L. on points after a busy three rounds.

OPEN MIDDLES (2nd Round).—Pte. Kinnard, L. N. L. beat Pte. Oakes, 43rd L. I. after a contest which went the full number of rounds, Oakes being much the worse for wear after it.

NOVICES MIDDLE WEIGHT (Regiment).—Lce.-Col. Turner C. Coy, beat Lce.-Cpl. Munday, C. Coy. after a dingdong fight in which Turner did most of the attacking.

OPEN NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHTS (2nd Round).—Gunner Phipps, 81st Battery, beat Pte. Green, Middlesex. A level two rounds was followed by a third in which Phipps made it evident that he was the better man. Phipps won.

OPEN FEATHERS (2nd Round).—Pte. Simpson, 43rd L. I. beat Lce.-Cpl. Tattam, 43rd L. I. on points after a full time contest in which he had the best of the exchanges.

OPEN LIGHT (2nd Round).—Pte. Paul, Dorsets, knocked out Pte. Paxton of the same regiment in the second round after a rapid succession of exchanges.

10 ROUND CONTEST (Light Weight).—Pte. Hudson, L. N. L. beat Bugler Barker, 43rd L. I. Hudson forced the fighting from the beginning and nearly had Barker out in the second round. Barker was badly winded and was counted out in the sixth round.

OPEN MIDDLE WEIGHTS (2nd Round).—A good fight between Pte. Wootton, Middlesex, and Pte. Rudd of the same regiment ended after some level exchanges in a verdict for the former on points.

FEATHER WEIGHTS (2nd Round).—Another very even fight between Pte. Tilbury, 43rd L. I. and Pte. Cross, Middlesex, necessitating an extra round, ended in favour of Cross on points.

OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS (2nd Round).—The fight between Pte. Makins, L. N. Lancs and Pte. Painting, 43rd L. I. turned out an exceptionally good affair, Painting putting up an excellent fight. An extra round was decided on, at the end of which Makins, who did most of the leading, was declared the winner.

FEATHER WEIGHTS (2nd Round).—Pte. O'Reefe, Middlesex, beat Pte. Stephard,, Dorsets, after a smart set both men hitting hard and requiring an extra round to decide the issue.

OPEN MIDDLES (2nd Round).—Pte. Pedduzzi, L. N. L. beat Gunner Ferris, 82nd Battery. This was Pedduzi's second appearance in public, and he gave another good account of himself, winning on points after a very level fight.

OPEN FEATHERS (2nd Round).—A close and interesting scrap, between Pte. Duffy, L. N. L. and Pte. Baker, Middlesex, ended very nearly at the second round when Baker was twice floored. He was able to go to it again in the last round but the fight was Duffy's on points.

OPEN WELTER (2nd Round).—Pte. Wren, Dorsets, beat Pte. Stannard, Norfolks, after a slogging match in which the exchanges were fairly equal.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Rafique dismissed the appeal of Allahudin, Khitmatgar of Mr. Kennedy of Dehra Dun, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 328 I.P.C. for mixing urine in tea prepared for the family. The accused was told to wait for his pay but refused to do so and committed the above offence. His Lordship in dismissing the appeal remarked that in cases like this no leniency should be shown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CASE UNDER FACTORY ACT.

QUESTION OF AGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. Chambers, Factory Inspector charged Shapurji Dorabji, manager of the Meyer Sassoon Mill, Parel and a jobber in the same mill named Atmaram Sitaram under sections 23 (a) and 23 (c) of the Factory Act for employing a boy under 14 years in the mill without an age certificate.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, defended the first and second accused respectively.

The Inspector said that the boy had been examined by the Presidency Surgeon Dr. Walsh and he certified that the boy was about thirteen.

The accused's defence was that the boy was over fourteen. They examined the Police Surgeon Dr. A. Powell on their behalf, who deposed to having examined the boy by means of rays and certified that the boy was over fourteen.

Dr. Walsh, in his cross-examination, admitted that Dr. Powell was an authority on the subject and that X rays examination was more reliable. He therefore, did not swear that the boy was not 14.

On this evidence, His Worship acquitted and discharged the accused.

ANOTHER CASE.

Mr. Chambers then prosecuted the time-keeper and two jobbers of the Dawn Mills for illegal employment of children.

The accused were defended by Mr. D'Souza, Pleader. They pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 100 and the other two Rs. 50 each.

BEEF FOR TAJ MAHAL.

CONTRACTORS AND HOTEL SERVANTS CHARGED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidencey Magistrate, disposed of a notice issued on the information of Mr. Shapurji Dorabji Saklatwala of the Indian Hotels Company against Cowasji Edulji Patel, Bapuji Billimoria, M. Octava Laborde, Framroz Hormasji Garawalla and Karimand Taja, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them for cheating.

The complainant, it was alleged, was the personal assistant to Mr. Ratan D. Tata, one of the Agents of the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. The first and second accused traded together as Cowasji Edulji Patel and Co., and were contractors for the supply of cow beef for the Taj Mahal Hotel, belonging to the Indian Hotel Co. Ltd. which required nearly 400 to 500 lbs. of beef daily. The third and fourth accused were the chef and storekeeper of the Hotel respectively, while the fifth accused was the butcher who supplied the beef to the Hotel through the contractors. It was alleged that all the five accused conspired together and introduced buffalo beef into the hotel in place of cow beef. The former being of inferior value, it was believed that the chef and the storekeeper were being paid monthly to carry the fraud successfully.

Mr. H. Campbell and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barristers, with Mr. Daji Burjor, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the three accused, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the last accused. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji watched the case on behalf of a witness.

Mr. Payne for the defence read portions of the contract to show that there was no specific condition in it for the supply of cow's meet only.

The Magistrate discharged the accused, accepting the plea that there was no condition in the contract to supply cow's meat only.

A DARING THEFT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Vishram Balwanta, a Hindu aged 24 before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate with the theft of currency notes and cash amounting in all to Rs. 624/2 from one Muthuprasad Suknandan. The latter is a money changer and has his shop at Null Bazaar. At 8 o'clock yesterday the accused called at his shop for change and whilst there quickly pocketed a smal bundle containing the missing money and immediately left the shop. The complainant on not finding the bundle searched about and on looking out observed the accused running away on the road. He shouted out to some passers by to lay hold of him which resulted in his eventually being seized by a Municipal sepoy. The evidence was strongly against the accused who seeing no way out of the difficulty admitted his guilt. His Worship sentenced him.

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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

CRICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 16.

After an unhappy start, the cricket season is now in full swing. The wickets are still extremely tricky and, as was to be expected, there have been some curious results. No play was possible in the Northampton-Surrey match at the Oval until Saturday last, but during the brief space left for play, enough excitement was crammed in easily to compensate for the weary delay. Northampton are a side which revel in wet wickets and Surrey were extremely lucky to escape defeat. Smith and Rushby disposed of Northampton for 43 in their first innings, Smith capturing 5 wickets for 23 and Rushby 5 for 19. J. S. Denton, one of the Northampton twins, was the top-scorer for his side with 16. Surrey could do very little better and were all out for 58, only Hobbs (18) and Myers (14) being at all able to cope with the attack of S. G. Smith and George Thompson. Smith taking 4 wickets for 23 and Thompson 6 for 31.

Northampton managed to collect 72 at their second effort, East playing an invaluable innings of 30 before he was run out and Thompson proving his great all-round qualities by making 24 on a mudheap. Smith again bowled well, taking 5 wickets for 32. On Surrey going in to make 58 to win, Smith and Thompson began running through them as merrily as before and it was only a stubborn effort by Hayward and Strudwick which saved the game for Surrey, for with 7 wickets down, they still wanted 18 to win, when time was up. Thompson took 3 wickets for 7 and Smith 3 for 28.

This was an ominous start for Surrey and boded ill for their fixture on Monday with Notts at Nottingham. The worst happened and Surrey lost the first championship match of the season by four wickets. They again found a terrier on a soft wicket in the professional, Riley, and could only make 66 in their first effort, only Hayward (14), (Hobbs (11), and Hayes (17) reaching double figures. Riley bowled extremely well, taking 4 wickets for 5, while the veteran Tom Wass proved his value as a fast bowler on a soft wicket by taking the other six for 37. Notts, by careful methods, knocked up 175, George Gunn (34), Payton (33), and Iremonger (31) playing exactly the right game under the circumstances. The Surrey bowlers divided the victims, Smith taking 3 for 56, Rushby 3 for 53, Hitch 2 for 13 and Hayes 2 for 27.

Surrey did themselves far greater justice in their second innings. Hayward and Hobbs gave them a splendid start, the former scoring 64 and the latter 69 while Abel (30) and Strudwick (24) carried on the good work. Eventually they were disposed of for the highly respectable total of 235, leaving Notts with 127 to get to win. Riley was again the most successful bowler, getting 4 wickets for 61. Iremonger took 3 for 55 and John Gunn 1 for 1 while on this occasion Wass proved entirely innocuous, having 101 runs hit off him without taking a wicket.

Notts set about their task with the utmost care and at one time it seemed just possible that Surrey might yet save the game. John Gunn, however, played grand cricket for 52 not out, and George Gunn and Hardstaff contributed useful items of 25 each. Finally Notts won their first game of the season by four wickets. Hayes bowled well for the losers, taking 4 for 34. Surrey are praying for better wickets.

Middlesex have started off well and have won their first championship match at the expense of Hampshire. The result was almost entirely due to the grand all-round skill of the Australian professional, Frank Tarrant, who took 7 wickets for 27 in Hampshire's first innings and 8 for 20 in their second, besides making the top score of 38 for his own side. Hampshire could only muster 51 in their first innings, only Bowell (10) and Brown (12) reaching double figures. Apart from Tarrant, Jack Hearne took 1 for 6 and Clarke, the "googly" bowler imported from Ireland, 2 for 11.

Middlesex replied with 166, the double figure scorers apart from Tarrant being H. Weston (20), Hendren (36), Murrell (16), W. H. Benton (not out 19) and Jack Hearne (16). H. Hesketh Prichard, the well-known author of "Dou Q" and other books, bowled finely for Hampshire, taking 7 for 38, Newman accounting for the other three for 79. Hampshire did little better in the second effort and were all dismissed for 79, Newman (17) and A. C. Johnston (14) only scoring double figures and Middlesex won by an innings and 36 runs.

It was sincerely hoped by the supporters of Essex that they would at least start the season well by defeating Derbyshire, their only victims of last season. It was not to be, however, and the Midland county got off the mark well by winning at Leyton by nine wickets. Essex, winning the toss, could only gather 78 in their first innings, the top-scorers being J. W. H. T. Douglas (11), P. Perrin (17), C. McGahey (21), and G. B. Davies (12). The damage was done by Slater who actually took 4 for 1, Forester 3 for 21 and Cadman 2 for 1. Derbyshire replied with a useful total of 206, L. Oliver (52) and T. Forester (7) batting grandly. Tremlin was the most successful Essex bowler and did well to take 5 for 46, while Buckenham had 3 for 29.

The home team did better the second time and gathered 212, Percy Perrin batting really well for 52 and receiving good support from C. D. McIver 20 Buckenham (46), Tremlin (37) and the veteran Walter Mead (21 not out). The most successful Derbyshire bowler this time was Morton with 4 for 65, while Cadman took 2 for 30. Requiring 85 to win, Derbyshire made light of the task, their new captain, Captain Baggally, especially distinguishing himself by scoring a good 51 not out. Oliver made 19 and Cadman not out 13. Whatever it may have been to Essex, it was a distinctly joyous occasion for Derbyshire and a splendid start under their new skipper.

The champions also made a disastrous start, going under to Lancashire, at Old Trafford, by an innings and 3 runs. They were disposed of for a paltry 74 in their first innings, only Rhodes (14), Denton (10) and Hirst (21) being in the least able to offer any resistance to Dean (2 for 25), Huddleston (2 for 26) and Heap (6 for 16). Lancashire's reply of 130 was not anything wonderful, A. H. Hornby being top-scorer with 28 and six others getting double figures. Hirst took 3 for 37, Kilner 1 for 17 and Haigh 5 for 42. Yorkshire had only to get 54 to save an innings defeat but crumpled up before Dean (4 for 29) and Heap (5 for 23), only Denton (11) reaching double figures. Heap had a record for the match of 11 for 39—a wonderfully fine performance in spite of a wicket that fitted him like a glove.

Kent won comfortably against Sussex at Brighton by 9 wickets, Blythe and Fairservice proving too much for their opponents. Only the captain, Chaplin (40) and Albert Relf (29) could do anything with Blythe in the first innings and the side were out for 141, Blythe taking 6 for 63 and Fairservice 2 for 4. Kent made 207, Hardinge (43), Jas. Seymour (68) and C. E. Hatefield (29) all batting well. Robert Relf (5 for 30) was by far the most successful of the home bowlers. Sussex fared even worse at their second effort, only H. L. Wilson, a newcomer to the side who made a good 33 and Cox (20) seeming to have the vaguest idea what to do. Fairservice took 5 for 40. Kent obtained the necessary 36 for the loss of Hardinge.

Northampton did not have much to spare in their game against Leicestershire, at Northampton, and only just got home by 3 wickets. Leicestershire who batted first made 151, C. J. B. Wood and Whitehead with 39 each, being top scorers. Northampton replied with 172, S. G. Smith (34) and Wells (54) being chiefly instrumental. Leicestershire's second innings realised 143, C. J. B. Wood with 41 being top scorer while Coe made 28 and Shipman 27, which contained 3 sixes. Northampton started well on their task of getting 123 to win but there was a collapse later on and it proved a near thing. W. H. Denton played an invaluable innings of 41 and S. G. Smith made 22. There were no outstanding bowling performances throughout the game.

With a little more enterprise, Worcestershire might very well have defeated Warwickshire at Dudley but H. K. Foster delayed his declaration too late and Warwick were easily able to save the match. Bowley (79) and Pearson (54) gave Worcestershire a splendid start but it was not kept up and the side were out for 218, Frank Foster taking 3 for 53, Jeeves a newly qualified professional, 3 for 29 and Field 4 for 72. Warwickshire could only reply with 142, Charlesworth, who played a fine innings of 54, Smith (22) and Baker (27) being the only men to reach double figures. Cuffe, 4 for 22 and Chester—a youngster of 18—who got 3 for 33, were Worcestershire's most successful bowlers. With the score at 192 for nine wickets, of which he had contributed 54, and Bowley 39, H. K. Foster declared. The English wicket-keeper Smith (66), Kinneir (21), Charlesworth (19) Quaife (not out 20) and Baker (not out 20) put up a stubborn defence and never looked like losing the game.

Somerset, on the other hand, made a fine sporting effort to force a win over Gloucestershire. The pitch at Taunton was most difficult and rungetting was always hard work. Somerset totalled 166 in their first venture, the veteran Braund playing really well for 60. A young amateur slow left-hand bowler from the village of Stogumber, famous for the effects of its ales, named J. C. White, tied the Gloucestershire batsmen into knots and they could only make 55, White taking 7 for 26—a wonderful performance for a novice. Of this 55, Langdon with 18 was the only man to make double figures. Things went badly with Somerset at their second try until Braund again came to the rescue with 30 not out and the innings was declared closed at 96 for 8 wickets, leaving Gloucestershire 208 to get in two hours. They lost 8 wickets for 104, D. C. Robinson making 37 and G. L. Jessop 21. White again bowled well taking 3 for 24. The value of Dennet was shown by the fact that he took 5 Somerset wickets for 77 in the first innings and 4 for 46 in the second.

The first county cricket century of the season stands to the credit of the Hampshire professional Bowell, who in the game begun on Thursday at Southampton against Derbyshire, scored 103 out of a first inning total of 228. Brown gave him splendid assistance, helping him to add 137 to the total in a little more than an hour and a half. Only Newman (not out 14) of the rest of the side reached double figures. Bowell's faultless innings lasted two hours and a half and included 15 fours. Forester, who captured 5 for 88, bowled finely for Derbyshire.

The visitors, though losing their captain early, made a fine reply, Oliver and Cadman adding 98 before Oliver was out for a good 60. Cadman and Morton continued the good work. Hants score was 101 for 5.

A good innings of 82 by Charlesworth was the chief feature of Warwickshire's first innings against Leicester at Birmingham but he was well backed up by Smith (30), Parons (42), Jeeves (46) W. C. Hands (24) and Field (19). Leicestershire made a bad start and when stumps were pulled up on Thursday evening, 4 of their best men had been got rid of for 68. Score:—Leicester 161. Warwick (second innings) 123 for 4.

If Hirst had not been let off when he had scored only 5, there would have been a different story to tell at Bristol in the Champions' game against Gloucestershire. Hirst went on to add another 49. Drake played a fine innings of 70 and with minor contributions of 29 and 26 from Oldroyd and Booth respectively, the respectable total of 271 was reached. The invaluable Dennett took 5 for 91. Gloucestershire started disastrously and at the close of play on Thursday had lost four good wickets for 33. Gloucester 210 all out, Yorkshire second innings 29 for 0.

It is evident even thus early that Notts will have to be reckoned with this season. After their fine victory over Surrey, they went to Old Trafford and engaged the conquerors of the Champions. Losing the toss, they disposed of them for 166, for which John Tyldesley was responsible for 38, Ernest Tyldesley for 21 and the bowler Heap for a dashing 37. Wass and Iremonger did the execution, Wass taking 4 for 80 and Iremonger 6 for 60. After losing their captain A. O. Jones with the score at 34, Notts went right ahead, George Gunn being not out 59 and Hardstaff not out 39 and the total 114 for 1 wicket when stumps were drawn on Thursday. The score was 291 all out.

It looked good business for Surrey when they disposed of Northampton in the return match at Northampton for 140, only W. H. Denton (41) and S. G. Smith (46) being able to stand up against Rushby and Hayes, the former of whom took 4 for 20 and the latter 5 for 57. Surrey, however, realised the difficulties when it was their turn to bat, for when stumps were drawn for the day, they had lost 9 wickets and had only scored 123. If it had not been for an extremely plucky effort of 34 not out by their fast bowler Hitch, they would have been in a very bad position. Northampton realised 171 for 6 in the second innings.

Oxford played their first first-class match on Thursday against a team captained by H. K. Foster and consisting for the most part of Worcestershire men. They gave a disappointing show in their first innings, only the captain I. P. F. Campbell (47) and A. C. Wilkinson, an Etonian (48) being able to withstand the professional, Pearson, who took 9 for 41. The scratch side did not fare much better, for against Oxford's total of 154, they lost 5 wickets for 124, Bowley making 31 and Pearson 32. Scores:—H. K. Fosters side 143 all out, Oxford's second innings 125 for 5.

After their fine win over Middlesex, great things were expected of Cambridge University, but they have proved sadly disappointing so far in their game against a weak Sussex side, who disposed of them in the first innings for 101, N. J. Holloway taking 5 for 55 and Albert Relf 4 for 39. Eight Sussex men made double figures with Robert Relf (63) and B. H. Holloway (58 not out) top-scorers, and Sussex led Cambridge by 144 on the first innings. The score was: 269 for 5, a great improvement on their first innings.

Kent were engaged against a week M. C. C. team at Lords but gave a most disappointing batting display in their first innings, only totalling 107. The M. C. C. could only top this by 11 only Tarrant (29) Major Thomson (25) and T. A. L. Whittington—a Welsh cricketer—(30) reaching double figures. Kent fared still more disastrously at their second venture and when stumps were drawn had lost four first-class batsmen, Humphreys, Hubble, Seymour and Woolley for 19 runs. Middlesex won by six wickets. Kent made 116 in their second venture.

YACHTING.

The transatlantic wires have been busy with the messages interchanged between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, through whom Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup was issued. In reply to the last communication from the New York Yacht Club, referred to in mine of last week, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club have cabled as follows:—"We regret any ambiguity. Our challenge of April 8 was intended to convey that the contest should be governed in all respects by the same conditions as existed on the occasion of the last contest. But if you prefer it the challenger, Sir Thomas Lipton, has no objection to race under your present rules of measurement, time allowance and racing rules."

The Secretary of the New York Yacht Club replied:—"The matter will be considered by the committee on the challenge at any early date."

Many people have been saying unkind things about the apparent unwillingness of the Americans to give us any sort of opportunity to get back the Cup. The reply of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club would seem to offer no possible outlet.

GOLF.

Exaggerated reports as to the appalling condition of the course at St. Andrews have been agitating the Golf world. The amateur championship is due to be decided at St. Andrews the week after next and wild rumours as to the state of the course have been rampant. It has been said that the greater part is under water and that most of the bunkers would serve as docks for Dreadnoughts. The Chairman of the Royal and Ancient Green Committee has passed a reassuring reoprt. The course has made a wonderful recovery from the effects of the drought of 1911 and the greens are in splendid order. The rains of the past week have naturally caused a certain amount of water to collect in the bunkers and hollows but the course should be in as good condition as ever it has been by the time the meeting opens. The Chairman added that the idea of changing the venue for the championship had never been contemplated.

POLO.

We now know how far the Hurlingham Club, until quite recently the end-all and be-all, as far as the legislation of the Polo world, was concerned, is prepared to go in the meeting of the views of other associations which are also entitled to consideration. The County Polo Association, allied with others, including that of India, while recognising the great work done by Hurlingham, thought that the time had come for the establishment of a national polo association and that others besides Hurlingham, were entitled to have a voice in matters, and, under the leadership of Mr. Walter Buckmaster, they courteously, but none the less firmly, insisted upon being heard.

The Hurlingham Club has now issued an official statement of what passed between the County Polo Association and the Hurlingham Committtee at the recent meeting held between them in London.

The County Polo Association, while in no way antagonistic to the Hurlingham Club, and cordially admitting the great services it has rendered to the game, thought that the time had come, owing to the remarkable increase in the numbers of clubs and players, for the establishment of a new governing authority. The Association pointed out that Hurlingham is a private and social club managed by a general committee, which delegates to a sub-committee, in conjunction with representatives appointed by the County Polo Association, the Army, India and metropolitan and other clubs. The representatives elected by the other polo authorities are not permitted to act on the sub-committee unless they are members of the Hurlingham Club and the sub-committee is not the governing body even in polo matters and, so far as polo is concerned, there are divided interests, limited powers and inadequate representation.

The Hurlingham Committee, after partial consideration, replied that it was prepared to meet them by making the following alterations in the Hurlingham Polo Committee:—

(1) An addition to the representation of the County Polo Association.

(2) An addition to the representation from the Dominions and Crown Colonies, should such be desired.

(3) An addition to the representation of the Army and of India.

(4) A rescission of the present rule that every member of the Hurlingham Polo Committee must be a member of the Hurlingham Club.

The Hurlingham Committee added that they had inquired as much as possible into the feelings of the polo world and felt sure that the County Polo Association would agree, as the representatives of the Army, India and Ireland had already done, that these alterations would fulfill all requirements.

The general feeling here, outside the Hurlingham Club, has long been that, admitting fully the great services of Hurlingham to the game in the past, the time was full ripe for a change. The Hurlingham Club has gracefully met this demand and it would seem that all is well in the world of polo.

It has been stated that the Duke of Westminster, who has taken so great an interest in the effort to win back the Polo Cup from America, was anxious to send out a purely civilian team in addition to the military one that is attempting the task. There is no denying that the Indian school of Polo is at the moment predominant and Captain Ritson, Captain Cheape, Captain Edwards and Captain Lockett, worthily represent this school. The antagonism between the home and colonial brands of polo, if any, is of the most sporting description and his Grace of Westminster's only idea would have been to try and arrive at which was the better. Mr. Walter Buckmaster, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. R. Grenfell and Lord Wodehouse would have been the civilian team if the scheme had not fallen through in consequence of unavoidable circumstances.

The captain of the team, Captain Ritson, whose recent form has been simply phenominal, is, by the way an old Cliftonian. Clifton is a school that specialises on India and there are few parts of it in which some of her sons cannot be found, either in the Army or the Civil Service.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The athletic contests between the American Universities and Oxford and Cambridge have always been of so sporting a character that the possibility of another one has aroused enormous interest. A challenge was duly sent by Yale and Harvard who suggested June 19 next as a suitable date but at a joint meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge Athletic Clubs held the other day, it was decided to reply that that particular date was an absolutely impossible one and suggesting a later one—in September if possible.

Oxford and Cambridge are deadly keen about bringing the contest off and as there is no doubt whatever about the eagerness of the Americans the great contest can be confidently expected.

Two world records were established at the athletic meeting of the well-known Finchley Harriers at Stamford Bridge on Monday. There was a fifty mile race on the programme and H. Green of the Herne Hill Harriers announced his intention, in the course of it, to try and break the present Marathon record, which stands to the credit of H. E. Sims with a time of 2 hours, 38 minutes, 16½ seconds. Green began to beat records at 21 miles, which he covered in 2 hours, 2 minutes, 42 seconds, as against the previous best of 2 hours, 6 minutes, 10 seconds, put up by G. Dunning on December 26th 1881. Sims' record of 2 hours, 45 minutes, 40 seconds, for 26 miles was also beaten, Green taking only 2 hours, 36 minutes, 52⅘ seconds. Continuing for the full Marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards, Green finished in 2 hours, 38 minutes, 16 1/5 seconds, thus beating Sims' record by nearly nine minutes.

This fine performance was equalled by that of E. W. Lloyd, also of the Herne Hill Harriers who, in the same race, began beating records at 42 miles, which he covered in 5 hours, 6 minutes, 20 3/5 seconds, improving on J. E. Fowler-Dixon's time for the distance at Birmingham on Nov. 29th 1884. He subsequently beat all records up to 50 miles which he completed in 6 hours, 12 minutes, 58 seconds, 4 minutes 28½ seconds better than Fowler-Dixon's record at Balham on April 11th 1885.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Hon. N. S. Lytton (Crabbett Park) has qualified to meet the holder, E. M. Baerlein, (Manchester), for the Tennis Championship to be played this month. In the semi-finals, Lytton easily defeated A. Taylor (Queen's by 3 sets to 0, while Captain R. K. Price (Bickley's) was too good for E. A. C. Bancroft (Queen's) by 3 sets to 1. Though Lytton was not seen at his best against Captain Price, he played well at times. His opponent made many brilliant shots but was never quite good enough and Lytton won by 3 sets to 1 (6-3, 6-2, 6-2).

There has been little in the way of tournaments during the past week but there was some interesting play at the Brooklands Tournament where the veteran C. P. Dixon showed himself to be in good form by capturing two events. He defeated Gordon Lowe in the final of the Men's Singles in two straight sets and partnered by A. D. Prebble won the Men's Doubles by two sets to one. Mrs. Colston gained the Lalies' Singles by defeating Miss Vera Spofforth, the daughter of the famous Australian fast bowler, Mrs. Sterry and Mr. O'Neill easily won the Ladies' Doubles and G. T. C. Watt and Miss Tulloch caused something in the nature of a surprise by defeating Dixon and Mrs. Sterry in the final of the Mixed Doubles.

The excitement in connection with the Davis Cup Competition is gathering force. Australia, represented by Stanley Doust, A. B. Jones and Horace Rice meet America whose champions will be Maurice Mc Loughlin, R. W. Williams, L. L. Hackett and R. D. Little on the grounds of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, New York, on June 6th, 7th and 9th. Should Australia win this event, their chances of recapturing the Cup will be very rosy, for in England they will be able to call upon the services of the open champion, A. F. Wilding.

A. H. Gobert, Max Decugis, M. Germot and L. A. Canet, representing France will meet the chosen of Germany, O. Froitzheim, O. Kreuzer, F. W. Rahe and H. Kleinschroth, at Weisbaden on June 3rd. 4th and 5th.

RACING NOTES.

THE BENGAL GAMBLING BILL.

When the abolition of bookmakers took place in this Presidency, it was feared that the Totalisator would in time secure a monopoly throughout the country. Results do not, however, appear to show that it has been the unqualified success anticipated by those who advocated its use as a substitute for the pencillers. Partly, therefore, these deductions are responsible for a modification of what was threatened when the Bengal Gambling Bill was first mooted. In as many words, the new Bill legalises betting on race-courses and seems chiefly to have been directed against those turf accountants who have opened offices, for ante-post betting mainly in Calcutta. These unlicensed individuals have thus been forced to take refuge in the adjacent French colony. We are now given to understand that a bookmaker will be perfectly justified in approaching the Law Courts for the recovery of his dues, or, of course, he may himself be sued. More than one contemperary points out that the general public do not grasp the full import of the said Bill, and suggests that when they do the awakening will not be pleasant. For certain reasons, one may be allowed to differ.

The legalising of betting transactions will at once do away with a Turf Club's responsibility in connection with outstandings and consequently relieve it from the necessity of "posting" defaulters. In the opinion of many, this flaunting of the liabilities of certain people on a notice board has been largely responsible for the drastic steps taken a year ago on this side. This practice is generally looked upon as most undesirable, as the list is always there for inspection by any who enter the enclosures either on a race day or at other times. People thus exposed as unable to meet their accounts are not generally in a position to bear the expense of Court proceedings, so it remains a moot question whether the Stewards are on firm ground should action be taken. Though they lay claim to being a private club, here again it is not clear in the public mind whether this would hold good in a Court of Law.

We know that punters as a rule enter into the game with every intention of honestly meeting any losses they may incur, and that the excitement of betting, as well as hopes of recoping when losing tends to make them over-step the mark. If they were made to look upon it as a recognised business they would probably be induced to exercise more caution and be less liable to lose their heads. It is well enough known that bookmakers as a whole give punters a great deal of consideration, understanding the temptations that force them, and every season there are cases when they accept as little as half the amounts in full settlement. This could be just as applicable to sueing in Court as to having recourse to reports to the Stewards. Racing has become such a business all round, though still retaining the essence of sport, that without the means of speculation it cannot exist. This being the case, there should be no great draw-back to all transactions being recognised in a similar manner to other business.

An alternative which should meet the case admirably would be for the Turf Club to agree to take notice of default in the case of only a certain selected number of punters whom they consider to be sufficiently well-to-do to book-bet. Bookmakers would then be left to open accounts with others at their own discretion and risk. If we are ever to have bookmakers again on this side, the Club would do well to consider this last suggestion.

If all that is rumoured is true, there will probably be a dearth of jockeys in Poona as well as Calcutta this year. As announced before, A. Kuhn expressed his intention of remaining in Australia, and though his brother Phil has come out by the last steamer it seems necessary for him to go to Calcutta for his license. Had he been granted it here, he would have gone straight to Bangalore. The latest news has it that Evans, so comfortably top of the list here will not be seen out again though there is no announcement whether the Gwalior incident has anything to do with it. Colin Barrett, who was drawn into the Dhu Town case in Calcutta, and Templeman are two of the English lads not expected out again. The death of L. C. Hoyt also further adds to the list of jockeys who will be missed in 1913, and as there is nothing substantial about the engagement of any fresh ones it looks as though we shall have to depend upon natives more than usual. Mr. M. Goculdass is reported to be engaging one, possibly two, English riders in addition to A. Hoyt and Ruiz, but no names are known yet. No definite news is forthcoming about J. Killorn, who was expected out in time for Poona. He is one of the very best light weights we have ever had out here and went out over Epitome in Poona three years ago. If he comes, he will presumably again join Byramjee's stable and form one of a strong pair with Brown.

Mysore and Bangalore are the next meetings to claim attention, and as both Mr. Goculdass and the owners for whom Byramjee trains will be strongly represented, we should see Bombay owner score heavily. There is an Extra at Bangalore on the 7th., Mysore being on the 24th, 26th and 28th and Bangalore on the 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, and 24th, of July.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

THE COMING SEASON.

HARWOOD LEAGUE PROSPECTS.

Bombay football this season promises to be of more than usual interest. Besides the probable decision of the western India Football Association to play off the Rovers Tournament in August, which will permit of teams taking part in the Durand to compete here, we are likely to have eleven teams in the Hardwood League competition, of whom eight are civilian teams. It is to be hoped that the W. I. F. A. will give serious consideration this year to the formation of a Referees' Association, for there can hardly be two opinions as to the sad state this department of the game was in last year. The formation of such an Association is likely to give an assurance that this department of the game will not be neglected, as it too often is, resulting in so much bad feeling. It is also to be hoped that the Association will not consent to the saving of the money expended on a special referes for the Rovers tournament as in a competition of its character it is imperative that the refereeding should be of the very best available. The solving of the referee problem will solve the problem of the goal judges, as they are superflous when the referee follows the game as closely as he should, though with the "don't budge" type of referee, the man with the flag by the goal has more than occasionally proved necessary.

The Harwood League, as stated above, promises to be of unusual interest. The Sherwood Foresters are evidently as sporting a lot as the Warwicks whom they relieved, and, we understand, are entering two teams this season. The R. G. A. are likely to put in the field a much stronger team than last year, and it is safe to predict for them a place some where at the top of the League results.

Barring the unforseen, we are likely to have all of last year's civilian teams in the competition, and in addition the Telegraph, Grant Medical College, the Commercial Gymkhana and possibly the Police. It is not at all likely that any of these teams will prove very strong, and a desperate fight is sure to ensue as to whose should be the doubtful honur of the "wooden spoon." The Bombay Gymkhana have only four of last year's players available, and we are afraid will not give a very good account of themselves this year, though they can always be depended upon to put up a good fight. The Hornets will put into the field a strengthened side, as McDermott of the Y. M. C. A. and Hyde of the B. A. C. have decided to play for them this year. It will be remembered that they were two of the most promising civilian forwards last year. The Byculla Railway Institute has not been seen out yet this season and one hardly knows how far to credit rumours of crack men from "up the line." The R. M. C. A. should not suffer for want of practice, for they have turned out twice a week for the last month unfailingly. In Dare and Peel they have two useful additions, although they have had to resign themselves to the loss of Hildreth, Dyce and McDermott, who have given their services to other teams this year. Like the Hornets they are a young team, and should improve on last year's results. The Bombay Athletic Club are losing some of their men to the Commercial Gymkhana, but "new blood" promises great things for them. It is to be hoped they will prove less disappointing than last year, when their supporters expected so much and received, alas! so little.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

Dates	Opponents.	Ground
June 14	Socony C. C.	Home
,, 19	Y. M. C. A.	Home
,, 21	Tutorial High School...	Away
,, 28	Hindu Gymkhana	Away
July 5	Municipal C. C.	Away
,, 12	Bombay Gymkhana ...	Home
,, 19	The Radiant C. C.	Home
,, 26	B. B. & C. I. (Parel Stores).	Away
August 2	Thomas Cook & Son...	Home
,, 9	Grant Medical College.	Away
,, 16	Bank of Bombay C. C....	Home
,, 17	Commercial Gymkhana.	Away
,, 23	Tata Sons & Co. C. C.	Away
,, 30	Bombay City Police ...	Away
Sept. 6	John Bright C. C.	Away
,, 13	P. & O. C. C.	Home
,, 20	Elphinstone C. C.	Away
,, 27	El. College Gymkhana.	Away
Oct. 4	Times of India C. C....	Home
,, 9	Kurla C. C.	Home

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

At a recent medical congress held in Berlin it was suggested that experiments should be made in the treatment of tuberculosis of the joints by means of sunlight and mountain air. As, however, this treatment cannot be followed in countries that are without mountain air and strong sunlight, the congress requested the Finsen Institute to try the effect of the Finsen light on tuberculous joints.

Experiments have been made with some success by Dr. Hasselbach, not only with the Finsen light, but also with a specially constructed pneumatic room in which it is possible to reproduce the atmospheric pressure and other conditions characteristic of a mountain climate. Dr. Hasselbach and his assistant stayed a week in the room under a pressure of 5—600 millimetres, corresponding to that of a mountain 9,000ft. hight.

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DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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	Rs.
1st January 1912	8,48,000
30th April	24,77,000
31st July	52,35,000
31st December	1,04,00,000

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45	43-14

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COAST.—On May 17th, at Madras, the wife of C. G. Coast, of a daughter.
WILKIE BROWN.—May the 26th, at the Cama Hospital, Bombay, Mrs. Wilkie Brown, Jalna, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NEWTON—WALKER.—On May 16th, at All Saints Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, by the Rev. J. R. Fellows, Leonard Newton, second son of James Newton, Mold, Flintshire, to Elizabeth Mildred Walker, daughter of Lt.-Colonel Walker, of Sunningdale, Berkshire.

DEATHS.

McINTYRE.—At Hazaribagh, May 17th, Ellen Matilda, widow of the late Neil McIntyre, Telegraph Department, age 67 years.
SHARMAN.—On the 28th May, at St. George's Hospital, Charles Benjamin Sharman, aged 60 years, 11 months. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children.

"God will take care of you, be not afraid.
He is your safeguard through sunshine and shade.
Tenderly watching and keeping His own.
He will not leave you to wander alone.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m. at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 31st 1913.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

We agree with the "Times" that "the perils attending the marriages of persons of different races and religions are notorious," but it is necessary to protest against the recklessness with which the "Times" rushes into a tirade on the subject, on the strength of a recent case in Bombay, which, it declares, offers an "illustration of the suffering which may result from such a marriage." The case is represented by the "Times," on the strength of an article by its Bombay correspondent, as one of base and cruel desertion, in which an unhappy Englishwoman, having married in England a Parsi gentleman, was abandoned to her own devices in India, only to discover that under the Indian law she had no remedy and was unable to obtain restitution of conjugal rights. Only half the truth is here; the other half is a most unfortunate misrepresentation of what was the actual state of affairs. The real facts of the case were that the husband separated from his wife in England, where he is permanently resident and has permanent employment, for reasons which, as shown in the hearing of the case, would enlist the sympathy of most husbands. At the same time, he offered her an allowance in excess of the amount which she could have claimed legally. If she was dissatisfied with her treatment she had a clear remedy in the English courts. But she elected instead to proceed to India, in order to endeavour to take advantage of an action in the Indian courts, which would proceed in the absence of her husband, and would debar him, owing to the differences in the matrimonial laws of the two countries, from calling certain evidence detrimental to her case. By this course the husband was seriously handicapped, and, as a matter of mere justice, it is eminently satisfactory, under the circumstances, that the petitioner failed to substantiate her claim that the respondent was within the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts. It is still open to her to seek what redress she may consider herself entitled to in the courts in England, and, if she has suffered any hardship through coming to India to do what she might more easily have done in England, this is hardly a text on which to sound a general alarm as to the possible dangers which English women incur by entering into the bonds of matrimony with those whose social laws differ widely from those of Christian countries. It must be remembered that there is something to be said on the other side, and the instance, under discussion, seems to emphasise the perils which possibly await foolish young Indians abroad if they allow themselves to be drawn into matrimonial alliances without the knowledge and approval of their friends and guardians.

That it is possible that a case of considerable hardship might arise under the interpretation given to the law in the case of Wadia v. Wadia is true, though, here again, the "Times" is singularly at fault, and gives to the decision of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar a breadth of application which it does not possess, and which, it is fair to say, its Bombay correspondent did not give it. The "Times" takes the judgment, which, it says, "seems fraught with serious consequences," as meaning that "the High Court, could under its charter deal with matrimonial matters only in the case of persons professing the Christian religion." The Chief Justice, in his judgment, however, clearly stated that "it would not be necessary that both parties to a divorce petition should profess the Christian religion, nor was this a necessity in the case of petitioners for nullity provided for by sections 18-21. But as regards the jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by section 4 (which includes suits for restitution) the powers of the Court are still limited to Christian subjects within the Presidency." The suggestion, therefore, that any Englishwoman married to a non-Christian is thereby debarred from obtaining all the redress for desertion or cruelty, etc. open to her under the English law is quite unfounded, and it would be very mischievous if this misapprehension were allowed to prevail. It happens that in the peculiar circumstances, which arose in this case, the wife was debarred from maintaining a suit for restitution in the Indian courts, but they are circumstances which would very rarely arise. In this instance they did not, we think, inflict any hardship on the petitioner, while on the other hand, were it possible for a party to succeed in such circumstances, a very grave hardship might be laid upon the respondent. It seems fairly clear that no appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council could produce any other interpretation of the section than that given to it in the Chief Justice's judgment, and we are not at all sure that, in the alternative, an alteration in the law is so desirable as the "Times" seems to suppose.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

In its main features the agreement between Great Britain and Turkey in regard to the Bagdad Railway follows the lines already indicated in the intelligent anticipations which have emanated from Constantinople and London. It is not apparently actually correct that the eventual right to construck the extension of the railway from Basra and Koweit is to be conceded to Great Britain, as was stated to be the case. But Great Britain contents herself with the understanding that the railway will not proceed beyond Basra, without the consent of the British Government, and the latter has no desire at present that it should proceed further. The question of participation in the construction of the Bagdad-Basra section has in these circumstances been waived, and though Sir Edward Grey had nothing definite to say as to a possible understanding with Germany, as to which there has been such strong rumour, it is possible to see in this assent to refrain from intervention in the matter of the Bagdad-Basra section, a desire to conciliate German opinion. Indeed Sir Edward Grey gave a very strong hint that conversations, if not actual negotiations, have been in progress with the German Government, pari passu with the Anglo-Turkish negotiations, when he said that, though Germany would not be a party to the agreement it was essential that she should be satisfied that there was nothing in it inconsistent with her own agreement with Turkey. It is eminently satisfactory that the undertaking that there will be no differential rates on the railway is to have an additional guarantee in the presence of two British directors on the Board. So far Sir Edward Grey may be congratulated on having achieved these very important stipulations in the protection of British interests, while as regards the Persian Gulf the definite understanding that the *status quo* will be preserved is, as we have before pointed out of the utmost importance. It is not quite clear from the wording of Reuter's telegram whether the proposed arrangements, providing that the long standing British interests in navigation up to Bagdad will not be only unimpaired but extended and consolidated, are to form part of the present agreement or not. But in any case it is gratifying that the maintenance and extension of this "substantial British interest" has not been lost sight of.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

With reference to Sir John Benton's proposals as reported in a Reuter message to-day, it may be mentioned that his scheme for the introduction of perrennial irrigation in Sind is now awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State. This project includes the Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri Left Bank Canal, and is estimated to cost nearly six crores of rupees. Sir John Benton is the chief irrigation authority in India, and has done as much for the Punjab as Sir William Garstin (a former Indian P. W. D. man) has done for Egypt. His schemes have helped to bring vast tracts of country under extremely profitable cultivation, and it is no exaggeration to say that lands, once as arid as the desert, have, under the magic wand of the irrigation engineer, been made to blossom as the rose. Sir John has been the chief director of the great triple undertaking of the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals. The Upper Chenab was opened last year, and when the system is complete it will be one of the largest irrigation undertakings of the world. We are entirely in sympathy with Sir James Wilson's proposal that the irrigation engineer should not be stinted, for, apart from the incalculable advantages to cultivators and protection from famine, the capital outlay on irrigation works in India yields on an average at least a million and half sterling. Besides the Sukkur Barrage, the two most important projects at present before the Government of India are the Cauvery Reservoir project and the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder scheme. The former, which is estimated to cost over two million sterling, provides for the construction of an immense dam with a maximum height of 201ft. and an average height of 113ft. It will impound sufficient water to irrigate 4,750,000 acres of land, and will make a vast artificial lake of 58 square miles. The second scheme—the Sarda-Ganges—is calculated to irrigate, 1,500,000 acres. Sir John Benton, as Inspector-General of Irrigation, was connected with all the schemes and his handling of these immense undertakings has been most thorough and up-to-date. Sir John is a Fellow of Coopers Hill, having passed out of that institution in 1873.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON INDIA.

There was published in mail week a selection of the Letters of Goldwin Smith, the famous professor of History at Oxford and Toronto, whose death three years ago removed one of the last survivors of the intellectual Liberals (they once called themselves Liberals) of the mid-Victorian era. He was a lifelong opponent of Imperialism and Militarism and Protection; and also an equally fervid opponent of Home Rule, of Socialism, and Women's Suffrage—in a word the most determined and energetic "Anti" of his time. He was incessantly writing letters to the Press as well as to his friends: the volume contains more than 500 pages of his private letters, beginning in 1846 and going on a few days before his death. They contain various references to India—among them a statement by Goldwin Smith that in his youth he had the ambition of entering the Indian Civil Service. He was inclined, in his old age, to lament that fortune had brought him a different lot in life; if he had ever discussed the matter with Sir Alfred Lyall perhaps he would have had no further temptation for regrets on this score. And, indeed, one thing is pretty clear, Goldwin Smith, despite his unrelieved conviction that the modern world was going to the dogs, choroughly enjoyed his life. He would have found India a purgatory. One of his comments on India is a caustic reference to the immense revenue raised from the Indian people for the maintenance of a military empire. Another is the following rather curious reflection to which he gave utterance more than once in his letters during the South African War:—

Who could ever believe that a nation with an hereditary House of Lords, a limited franchise, a State Church, and holding in subjection 300 millions of Hindus, had undertaken a great crusade in South Africa for the propagation of political and religious equality?

VIOLENCE AND REFORM.

The argument that reform must wait until violence has subsided is a very old one. It has been answered effectively many times, but the argument itself will continue to be more effective than the answer, in its influence on the majority of people, who are more amenable to the influences of actualities than of abstract logic. In connection with the rejection of the Women's Suffrage Bill, by a majority which included a number of Members of Parliament, who are theoretically in favour of the reform and have on previous occasions voted on the other side, "The New Statesman" recalls a passage from one of Macaulay's speeches on the Reform Bill of 1831 in which, as it says, the argument was "pulverised." Answering those who urged that it would be dangerous to carry out the reforms in the face of the violence that had occurred in many parts of the country, Macaulay said:

What then, it is said, would you legislate in haste? Would you legislate in times of great excitement concerning matters of such deep concern? Yes, sir, I would, and if any bad consequences should follow, let those be held responsible who.....when there existed no excitement, refused to listen to any project of reform.....when few meetings were held, when few petitions were sent up to us, these politicians said, 'Would you alter a constitution with which the people are perfectly satisfied'..... Half the logic of misgovernment lies in this one sophistical dilemma: If the people are turbulent they are unfit for liberty; if they are quiet they do not want liberty. I allow that hasty legislation is an evil. I allow that there are great objections to legislating in troubled times. But reformers are compelled to legislate fast because bigots will not legislate early.

DAY BY DAY.

H. E. Lord Willingdon has accepted the office of President of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League in succession to Lord Sydenham.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, who is a candidate for the vacant seat on the Municipal Corporation from A Ward, was previously for twelve years a member of the Corporation and took an active and intelligent part in its deliberations. His energy and keen interest in all that he takes up makes Mr. Petit a very desirable candidate, and we do not doubt that his return to the Councils of the City Fathers would be as welcome to the majority of them, as to the public at large.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from the Punjab Chamber asking whether they have decided to send a delegate to represent them on the Royal Finance Commission. They have answered that, as two members have left Bombay already to act on the Commission, in the person of Sir Shapurji Broacha and Sir James Begbie, they consider that the commercial interests of the city will be fully safeguarded without their nominating a special delegate. They suggest to the Punjab Chamber, however, the names of Mr. James Graham, of Glasgow, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Dalal, as being worthy of nomination.

The hearing of the Roosevelt libel case in Michigan has been brimful of sensations. A curious episode of the trial has been the blazing indiscretion of the ex-Assistant Secretary of State who let out an international secret. According to this lieutenant of the ex-President, the object of the world cruise of the American Squadron under Admiral Sperry in 1908 was to overawe Japan and thus prevent war. Mr. Price Collier who visited Japan not long afterwards relates in his "West in the East" that, what time the American fleet was welcomed with loud acclaims of friendliness at Yokohama, practically the whole of the Japanese ironclads and men were mobilised near Nagasaki and kept there, even depriving men of leave, and that this vigilance was enforced until the American fleet had actually left.

The trend of subsequent events, however, showed that the Mikado's Government was indifferently impressed with the might and invincibility of the American navy, for Japan soon afterwards flouted America by disregarding her suggestion that the Powers should control the railways in Manchuria. Her reply was the famous agreement with Russia of July, 1910, which was tantamount to a warning to other Powers to keep off the grass in Manchuria. And this was followed by the annexation of Korea by Japan, the Korean-American treaty notwithstanding.

The recent announcement that the Indian Mail contract has been extended for a year to enable an adequate discussion of its provisions lends colour to the recent rumours that the Post Office authorities are considering the question of a suggested change in the mail route to India and Far East. Complaints have frequently been made as to the great inconveniences that attach to Brindisi as a mail port, the chief drawback being that it lies right off the direct sea route between Port Said and England. This entails either the costly discomfort of a ferry service or a long detour by the large steamers. Moreover, the railway connexions occasion much delay, long stretches of single line having to be traversed, on which the mails are frequently held up.

The Italian Government have more than once promised to improve the permanent way, but have not yet discharged their obligations in this respect. It is suggested that a considerable saving of time could be effected by substituting Reggio, in the Straits of Messina, for Brindisi, that port being much nearer the direct route between Port Said and London. The railway conditions at Reggio are believed not to be worse than those in the vicinity of Brindisi, but there are disadvantages in the anchorage which cannot easily be overcome, and this makes it not improbable that Naples will eventually be selected as the mail port.

During the twenty-fours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday morning there were nineteen attacks and fourteen deaths from plague in the city of Bombay, the total mortality from all causes being 104. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year, was 110 and for the year preceding 95. Six attacks and two deaths from small-pox and two attacks and one death from cholera were also reported during the day. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—three from Khara Talao; two each from Fort (northern), Dongri; Bhuleshwar and Mahalaxmi; and one each from Market, Girgaum, Mazagon, Kamatipura, Parel Sion, Mahim, and Worli. Out of the 1384 rats caught during the above period, 28 were found infected, seven of these coming from Mandvi.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

MEMORIAL FOR SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BARISAL, May 30.

Several young under-trial accused in the Conspiracy Case complained of the insufficient and coarse diet in the jail. Their guardians have deposited Rs. 30 at present for giving each boy a loaf and sugar for ten days. On behalf of the accused a memorial is about to be submitted to the Governor for transferring this case to a special tribunal, otherwise, it was alleged, the case was likely to go almost undefended.

With the permission of the magistrate Mr. Hemanta Chunder Bose, pleader, interviewed his son, Dhirandra Kumar Bose, one of the accused. The father offered some fruits to his son, but the latter refused to partake them unless the co-accused were supplied with them.

According to directions of the trying magistrate Mr. Nelson, Assistant Magistrate, held an enquiry into the complaints made by Hemendra Kumar Mukhuty, an accused in the conspiracy cases, regarding the inconvenience alleged to have been felt by the accused in jail. The result of the enquiry is not known.

SIMLA MUSKETRY COMPETITION

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 30.

The musketry competition medals for the Simla Vol. Rifles for season ending 31st. March have been awarded as follows:

Lce.-Sergt. A. Lawrence "C" Company 43.

Sergt. P. P. Hypher "E" 39 Vol.

A. J. Arbery "H" 39. The abovenamed members are the winners of the gold silver and bronze medals respectively.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 30.

The morning opened with a bank of clouds all round the horizon. They gathered and gathered till by 3-30 p.m. the sky was entirely overcast. This made tennis all the pleasanter after the sweltering days we have recently had but it got dark earlier and a storm burst at six o'clock stopping further play. As a result only 8 matches were played off. Of these the following call for mention:—

Gardiner beat Minck 6—4 7—5.

After the fight Minck put up yesterday the general opinion was that he would beat Gardiner, who is a hard hitter and not always accurate. But Minck had to reckon with a man who was not only quick on his feet but who was ambidexterous.

Maharaj Singh beat Vickery 6—0 6—0.

Considering the great form that Vickery showed in his match against Chesney the previous evening, the spectators expected that he would at least stretch Maharaj Singh.

The match between Thorpe and Glancy was also of interest. Glancy is a pretty player and has some very fine strokes but Thorpe is steady and after all it is steadiness that tells. Thorpe won 6—4, 7—5.

Thorpe now meets Coates, our local "demon" who is not altogether unknown in either Calcutta or Lahore. They are old antagonists and both have old scores to pay off. There is no doubt we shall see a tough fight.

The following are the results of the other matches:—

Coates beat Hill 6—3 6—1.

Mrs. Gracy beat Mrs. Edwards 6—2 6—0.

Evans and Hodges beat Taylor and Collins 9—7 6—1.

Vickery and Lee beat Pilta and Galloway 6—1 6—4.

Mrs. Malan and Capt. Marshall beat Mrs. Walker and Capt. Chapman 6—4 6—2.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons this evening during the debate on the Foreign Estimates, Sir Edward Grey said that the Baghdad Railway negotiations had not been finally ratified or concluded, though the Government had a draft of certain agreements with the Turkish Government which they hoped would finally be concluded. It was difficult to enter into the details without disclosing the whole, lest some one detail might be fixed upon and given undue importance and prejudice the public feeling. He was not so much afraid of public opinion here as that of some other countries. He would therefore deal on large lines with the agreement the Government hoped to make.

The central point of our agreement with Turkey was the Baghdad Railway. It would not proceed beyond Basra without agreement with the British Government. The latter were making no arrangements that it should proceed further. They were contemplating Basra becoming a terminus.

BAGHDAD-BASRA SECTION.

With regard to the construction of Baghdad-Basra section, there had been so many difficulties concerning the participation that the Government had thought it best to waive the question of participation, and that matter would be left in the position that if the Government got a clear understanding that the railway would not go beyond Basra without their consent, it ceased to be of any interest to His Majesty's Government to oppose the construction of the Baghdad-Basra section.

NO DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

Then they wanted two directors on the board of the Baghdad Railway. This question was intimately connected with the question of differential rates. It was true that the Government were making it as clear as possible in the agreement that there were to be no differential rates, but that they wanted to be sure that there would be no differentiation in actual practice. Our two directors would be too few to control the rates or in any way to impede the management, but they would be able to keep us informed and enable us to bring up the question of rates through the diplomatic channels under an agreement which prohibits differentiation.

GERMANY NOT A PARTY.

Our agreement had been, or would be, made with Turkey. Germany would not be a party thereto; but it was essential that Germany should be satisfied that there was nothing in the agreement inconsistent with her agreement with Turkey. He hoped there would be a complete understanding that the Baghdad Railway was not to be made beyond Basra without an agreement with us, and, on the other hand, that no opposition was to be offered to the extension of the railway to Basra on the conditions he had mentioned.

PERSIAN GULF.

With regard to the Persian Gulf, Sir Edward said that our agreement with Turkey would recognize her suzerainty over Koweit, Turkey agreeing that the authority of the Sheikh should be continued in future as in past, thus preserving the *status quo*. Our agreements with the Sheikh were not going to be disturbed. He hoped also to make arrangements that long-standing British interest in navigation up to Baghdad would be not only unimpaired, but extended and consolidated, that navigation would be developed and that in this development there would always be a substantial British interest. If these agreements were concluded we would assent to the increase of the Turkish Customs duties when other Powers did.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The Anglo-Russian agreement with regard to Persia had been attacked on the ground that British interests had suffered, but what of the lurid picture that would have been drawn had there been no agreement! In Russia, too, there was a party which complained that Russia would have had a much freer hand without the agreement. He hoped that the Russian Government would not forget these criticisms from the British side.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

He could say little with regard to the important question of reforms in Armenia It was one which concerned all the Powers interested in Asiatic Turkey and must form the subject of discussion among them and between them and the Turkish Government. The Powers and Turkey alike were anxious to avoid any cause for anxiety there. He believed there was every disposition on the part of Turkey to avail herself of European assistance, and the Powers were ready to give that assistance in a way calculated to establish the authority of Turkey in her Asiatic provinces. The real strength of Turkey and the position of the Government itself after peace had been signed would depend on two things:—Establishment of justice and sound finance. He trusted that all the Powers would co-operate in assisting Turkey in this matter.

CHINA.

LONDON, May 30.

Dealing with the question of the Chinese Loan, Sir Edward Grey said that one of the strongest criticisms against the financial group was that Russia and Japan were included. He declared that it did not matter to China of whom the group was composed. What mattered to China was the terms of the Loan, and these contained no political conditions of special interest to Russia or Japan. The real object of broadening the group was that in the interests of China the different nations represented at Peking should agree to co-operate, and should not exploit against each other China's difficult situation.

He had been urged to recognise the Chinese Republic independently of other Powers, also, not to recognise it till an agreement had been reached regarding Tibet. It was most desirable to have a satisfactory agreement regarding Tibet, but it would be unsatisfactory, while other Powers were recognising the Republic, if we did not act with them. We intended to recognise China as soon as all the Powers were agreed on a general recognition of the Treaty rights. That would not prevent our negotiating with China on the subject of Tibet.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

The Chinese policy in Tibet immediately after the revolution was a very unwise and forward policy, and must save led sooner or later to disturbances on the Indian frontier. We wanted to secure something which, while recognising the old position of China, would leave Tibet that autonomy which she had before. Sir Edward Grey trusted that the result would be secured if China left Tibet autonomous. She could rest assured that there would be no forward policy on our side.

HAGUE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Theodore Taylor said that the British delegates to the Opium Conference which has been re-convoked for July 1st by the Netherlands Government, will again be Mr. William Max-Muller and Sir William Job Collins.

Before there can be any decision with reference to the ratification of the Convention, the Conference will have to consider the replies from the Powers who have not yet signed the Convention.

REFORMS IN THE CONGO.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey described the land and other reforms in the Congo and considered that there was no longer any justification for Britain to withhold recognition of the annexation of Congo by Belgium.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

The French Derby candidate Nimbus has arrived at Folkestone. It will proceed to Newmarket to-morrow.

LONDON, May 30.

The latest Derby betting is as follows:—

5 to 2 against Craganour.
5 to 1 against Shogun.
7 to 1 against Nimbus.
9 to 1 gainst Louvois.
20 to 1 against Day Comet, Great Sport, Prue.
25 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding, Radiant.
100 to 3 against Sun Yat, Harry of Hereford
50 to 1 against Rockflint.

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

BILL REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, May 30.

The Dominion Senate has rejected the Navy Bill by 51 to 27.

PEACE TREATY.

SIGNED AT LAST.

DELEGATES MEET AT ST. JAMES.'

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Edward Grey this afternoon told the Balkan delegates that the treaty of peace had to be signed to-morrow, and asked whether they were going to sign. This intimation is regarded as signifying that the question of Conventions or Protocols will have to remain in abeyance till the treaty is signed. The Turks agree with the Bulgarians not to consider these extraneous matters until they have signed the treaty.

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Edward Grey this evening sent a formal invitation to all the Balkan delegates to meet at St. James's at half-past twelve to-morrow to sign the Treaty peace. Sir Edward hoped himself to attend and address the delegates.

LONDON, May 30.

The meeting of Greek and Servian delegates in London to-day decided to sign the peace treaty.

LATER

Peace between the Balkan States and Turkey has been signed.

COMPLIMENTARY REFERENCES TO SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, May 30.

During the debate on the Foreign Estimates in the Commons yesterday, many complimentary references were made to Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Bonar Law said that Sir Edward Grey's conduct of the Balkan negotiations entitled him to be regarded as the representative of the nation, not of a party. Sir Edward Grey, expressing his thanks, said he did not dwell on the subject because while tension and anxiety were diminished and the prospects of peace improved, there were many difficulties of which end was not in sight.

THE ALLIES' QUARREL.

SALONIKA THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

SALONIKA, May 30.

The Servian Crown Prince yesterday reviewed a hundred thousand Servian troops which have been freshly concentrated at Veles. Large forces of Bulgarians from Adrianople and Chatalja are concentrating at Nigrita and Lachana, it is believed, with a view to an attack on Salonika.

LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

SOFIA, May 30.

The semi-official journal "Mir" says that as the statement of M. Pasics on the 29th instant leaves little hope of a friendly agreement between Servia and Bulgaria the projected meeting of Bulgarian and Servian Premiers on the frontier, fixed for Saturday, will probably not be held.

BULGARIAN DELEGATES RECALLED.

Dr. Daneff and M. Theodoroff, Bulgarian delegates in London and Paris respectively, have been ordered to return to Sofia as soon as possible.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, May 30.

Colonel Dousmanis, Chief of the Greek General Staff, has been instructed to confer with the Bulgarian General Ivanoff regarding the line of demarcation between the respective forces.

KIAMIL PASHA'S RETURN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.

Kiamil Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, returned here recently from Egypt. The Police informed him that his presence was undesirable and that he must leave. Eventually he was permitted to proceed to his residence in Stambul, where he was practically a prisoner. He leaves to-morrow for Smyrna. The action of the authorities is strongly criticised as impolitic and a sign of weakness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

The Underwriters of the City of Victoria (British Columbia) loan of £482,876 have been saddled with 82 per cent. of the issue. On the other hand, the issue of three millions sterling 4½ per cent. bonds for the Troitzk railway at 95 per. cent., guaranteed by the Russian Government, has been oversubscribed.

WAR?

LONDON, May 30.

Competent observers in Turkey do not take seriously the newspapers' advocacy of Turkey taking part in a fresh war, but regard it as a party move.

THE KING.

PROBABLE VISIT TO RUSSIA.

FIRST OF A BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

A message to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that King George when in Berlin accepted an invitation to visit the Tsar, possibly at the end of June.

It is believed that His Majesty will go to Kronstadt in the Royal Yacht. If he lands, it will be the first visit of a British Sovereign to Russia.

ALTRINCHAM ELECTION.

UNIONISTS JUBILANT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

Elation is a mild term to use in describing the feelings of the Unionists at the result of the Altrincham election, which is variously described as a "message of encouragement to Ulster," a breach in the Northern citadel," "Free Trade revolt against the Insurance Act" and an expression of general discontent with the policy of a "tottering Administration."

No one had expected such a majority, as the Labourites were working for the Liberal candidate. The Liberals lay emphasis on an increase of three thousand in the electorate since 1900. They point ou tthat the politics of these additional voters have been an unknown quantity. They declare that Mr. Hamilton declined to fight on the question of Tariff Reform; hence Free Trade was not the issue, while the electorate was probably affected by the militant Protestantism of the county. Moreover, as in the case of the labourers at the Newmarket election, so the clerks in Altrincham were stampeded by the war of revenge of employers against the Insurance Act.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Barnstaple yesterday, said the Government did not believe that the Altrincham result was a sign that it was going too fast. It believed that a wealthy country could afford to go much further in the path or social progress. He emphatically proclaimed his adhesion to the voluntary principle in military affairs.

GERMAN DEFENCE BILLS.

DISCUSSION OF SPECIAL LEVY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, May 29.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day began the discussion of the Bill authorising the extraordinary levy on property to meet the increased expenditure on the Defence Bills. All the party leaders approved of the principle but spokesmen of the Centre, the Radicals and the National Liberals urged amendments in favour of raising the minimum value of the property taxable and a graduation of the levy both as regards incomes and property. It was finally agreed that two representatives of each group should confer with the Chancellor to arrange for a compromise.

A PARTY COMPROMISE.

BERLIN, May 30.

A compromise has been arranged between the Government, and the National Liberals, the Radicals and the Centre in connection with the special levy. It has now been arranged that incomes up to five thousand marks and property to the value of thirty thousand marks shall be exempt from the levy; also, property to the value of fifty thousand marks, if an increase therefrom does not exceed two thousand marks.

AUSTRIAN COLONEL'S SUICIDE

SUSPECTED OF SELLING OFFICIAL SECRETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, May 29.

A sensation has been caused here by the suicide of Colonel Redl, an active officer of the General Staff. The well-informed "Militaerische Rundschau" states that Col. Redl committed suicide because he was on the point of arrest on a charge of selling official secrets to a foreign Power.

On the main road from Carlisle to Glasgow, the old metal bridge over which eloping couples from England used to travel when hastening to Gretna Green is to be pulled down and a new one erected at a cost of £16,000.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

SIR J. BENTON'S PROPOSALS.

INDUS SUPPLY NOT ADEQUATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

Lecturing before the Indian section of the Society of Arts to-day, Sir John Benton gave a survey of State irrigation in several provinces in India. He pointed out that the available Indus supply was inadequate to meet the requirements of the proposed works on the frontier of the Punjab and Sind in addition to those already entered upon. There was the danger of Sind being ruined. Consequently, it should be met by the construction of weirs at Mithankot, Sukkur and Kotri. Sir John generally said that the completion of works in hand and projected would double the capital expenditure and add 50 per cent. to the irrigated area. The rate of progress exactly agreed with the forecasts of Lord Curzon's Irrigation Commission. The same was true of the forecasts regarding the outlay.

Sir James Wilson expressed the opinion that no man in the world's history had ever obtained such knowledge as Sir John Benton had as to how to deal with the vast masses of fluid water for the service of mankind. He thought that if the Irrigation Commission now returned to India, it would make even bolder proposals. The Government of India should undertake to give the engineer as much money as they could spend which would pay six or seven per cent.

MARCONI LIBEL CASE.

SIR R. ISAACS' EVIDENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Rufus Isaacs to-day gave evidence in the Chesterton libel case. He vigorously repudiated having influenced the Government's decision in the Marconi Contract.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

At St. Andrew's to-day Hilton beat Heinrich Schmidt, the American at the nineteenth hole. In the semi-finals Hilton defeated Aylmer by one hole and Harris beat Kyle by three up and two. Harris is a native of Carnoustie, resident in London. He won the Northern Championship in 1904 and the St. George's Vase in 1905.

U. S. TARIFFS.

AN IMPORTANT ELIMINATION FROM THE BILL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced after conference with President Wilson that the five per cent reduction on imports in American vessels had been eliminated from the Tariff Bill.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

"TWICE AT DEATH'S DOOR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The Duke of Connaught, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Society, referred to kind references to the Duchess. and said he had great cause to be thankful. The Duchess was now recovering after being twice at death's door.

TURKEY'S SOLVENCY.

MESSAGE TO THE "COMRADE."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, May 30.

In a Calcutta newspaper on 10th April a writer under the initials 'E.H." stated that the Turkish Government, without a shadow of doubt was bankrupt, instanced the bonds of 1863, which he alleged that Turkey cancelled, paying one tenth to one-fifth of the face value, and warned Moslems against the recent issue of bonds as worthless. The "Comrade" of 19th April rebutted these allegations. On receipt of the information from the "Comrade," Rifaat to the "Comrade" the following: "Contradict statement Ottoman Government has regularly and honourably paid all liabilities which proves its solvency and probity. Treasury Bonds issued only to meet exceptional needs fully guaranteed and covered by land revenue. Italian German and English bankers are applying for the bonds."

POLITICS AT HOME.

LORD MORLEY'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 16.

With the Balkan War ended and Parliament in recess, the greater affairs of the world are for the moment rather in abeyance. The leader writers and foreign correspondents, for want of other material, are busying themselves with Lord Morley's unannounced visit to Berlin. They ask, with a great show of mystery, what it can mean. Why should Lord Morley, whose personal and intellectual sympathies are, as everybody knows, so much more French than German, go to Berlin at a time like this? Lord Haldane, it will be remembered, went last year, and his visit was ostentatiously described as private and having no political significance. Yet it was perfectly well known that Lord Haldane went on a private official mission; and so, to-day, the German newspapers refuse to believe that Lord Morley is staying in the German capital for the benefit of his health. To be sure, it is said in to-day's papers that Lord Morley explains to callers at his hotel that he has gone for a holiday and for rest. This sounds all right, especially in days of exhilarating spring weather such as we have been enjoying since the Bank Holiday; but who ever heard of an aged and scholarlike British Minister going to Berlin for a rest? Even the ordinary holiday-maker can't rest in Berlin; it is the most unrestful city in Europe. And as for Lord Morley, he would a thousand times rather be rejoicing in the English May on the slopes of the Surrey hills. We are driven therefore to conclude that the mission to Berlin is not remotely connected with the problem of European peace; and in the meantime the visit of Sir Edward Carson to Belfast is obviously connected with the problem of civil war in the United Kingdom. "Ulster again!" the "Daily Telegraph" exclaims, with a hint that the majority of the too comfortable English folk have been conveniently forgetting that the Northern Province of Ireland is still there, still grim and unrelenting, still as the "Times" told us last week, calling out its citizens for the weekly drill with air-guns. The women suffragists are being made responsible for many crimes besides their own—including the explosive letters of Calcutta and perhaps the dacoities of Eastern Bengal. They are, obviously, to blame for the renewal under the same distinguished auspices as before, of Ulster sedition—for have they not been advertising for weeks past the fact that Sir Edward Carson can say what he likes, and his volunteers can do what they like, in the sure and certain confidence that the Home Secretary and the Secretary for War will look on without interest—or rather that they will look away towards the headquarters of the militant women.

THE "BOMB" CAMPAIGN.

Our popular Press is really doing its best towards the working up of a revolutionary panic; and yet one is bound to say that the public is taking things with astonishing lightness. We are getting indifferent; our nerves, apparently, refuse to be upset. "To-day's Bombs", one reads in the evening newspaper posters; or "Bombs Three; Fires Two," and day by day a column of varied news records the latest series of outrages. The fires are undeniable, though how far they are to be attributed to suffragist extremists the evidence does not help one to determine. But with regard to the bomb terror, the papers are clearly doing less than their duty. They call them "bombs" (with the word carefully put in inverted commas); or supposed bombs, or suspected bombs—and when the patient reader in search of sensation gets to the end of the paragraph he is put off with some such remark as that "the police regard the affair as a hoax," or the alleged bomb consists of a dead battery and some rolls of paper, reduced of course to pulp by being plunged into a bucket of water. Your readers will remember that for a year or two previous to the happier times of Lord Hardinge, Reuter's frequent messages from Bengal and elsewhere ended with a liturgical refrain: "The crime is believed to be political; no arrests have been made." So in England to-day: no arrests of any kind has been made from among the militant suffragists in connection with the "bombs"; but the proceedings against the officials of the W. S. P. U. are going forward.

COMMITTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Yesterday, after a hearing of several days at Bow Street, all the accused were committed for trial at the Sessions, and the magistrate who committed them, Mr. Curtis Bennett of Bow Street, has been rewarded with a knighthood—not presumably for this reason. Mrs. Drummond, the most important of them, is however so ill that she could not appear after the hunger strike which had forced the magistrate to grant bail; the others were required to furnish heavy sureties. In the tactical game the victory is once more with the women. The flag is again flying over the headquarters in Kingsway, and their paper is being sold without interference in the streets. When Mr. Bodkin, the prosecuting counsel, declared in court that "The Suffragette" would have "to be put a stop to," everybody recognised that he was going beyond his brief and that he was putting the unfortunate Home Secretary into another awkward corner. And so it has proved. The printers of three successive numbers of the paper were summoned, although all the while women were selling it all over London under the eyes of the police. Then Mr. McKenna challenged to state his policy, announced that the Home Office did not intend, and never had intended to suppress the paper. All the same we may assume that future numbers of "The Suffragette" will not contain anything which the police can interpret as incitement to violence; and perhaps for the present there will be no urgent necessity for the Government to find a job at a safe distance from Whitehall for the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna.

FREE SPEECH.

Meanwhile, we are all more or less concerned in the fortunes of the day as regards the renewed campaign on behalf of free speech. For the present open-air meetings are practically impossible, the mob being master of the situation. The demonstration in Trafalgar Square a fortnight ago was grossly misrepresented in the Press reports, but what seems certain is that the authorities are in no way concering themselves for the protection even of those speakers who have complied with the regulations as regards obtaining permission for the holding of public meetings out-of-doors. This week, however, the special interest of the conflict has centred around the Press rather than the platform. A few days ago it was made known that the Parliamentary Labour Party was prepared to identify itself with the conductors of "The Suffragette"—not of course in regard to matters of policy, but to the extent of standing for the right of a free Press. An offer to print the paper was made by the Labour Press to the W. S. P. U. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would, in the first place, make himself responsible, and if he was proceeded against the responsibility would be assumed by Mr. Keir Hardie, and so on through the ranks of the Labour Party until the authorities were compelled to relinquish the attack. But the arrangement fell through. As the posters of Mr. Garvin's journal announced yesterday, "Christabel says No!" In other words the W. S. P. U., acting under instructions from Miss Pankhurst in Paris, declined the offer, with the unkind suggestion that the Labour Party was trying to exploit the women's movement in a self-advertising campaign on behalf of free speech. This is also, naturally enough, the explanation furnished by the "Pall Mall Gazette", which accuses Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of putting himself under the "militant limelight." On the whole, it is to be regretted that negotiations should be broken off in this fashion. A test case would have been useful all round: for even in India the authorities cannot suppress a publication except under the provisions of the special Press Acts. But the test, in any case, would have been imperfect: for there can be no doubt at all that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues would have insisted upon the condition that "The Suffragette" if printed by the Labour Press should contain nothing whatsoever of a seditious or inflammatory kind.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 17th May, 1913 show a gain of Rs. 14,58,076 as compared with the fares for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

Mr. A. E. Pearse, officiating Dy. Locomotive and Carriage Supdt. is permanently transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The sixth Opium Sale will be held in Calcutta on June 4th.

RAILWAY CRISIS.

MADRAS AGENT'S MANIFESTO.

REJOINDER BY GENL. SECY.

ALL-INDIA STRIKE THREATENED.

B. B.& C. I. SHOP HANDS STILL OUT.

STATEMENT BY MAJOR SHELLEY.

The chief point noticeable in the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is contained in the contradictory statements which are received from the two sources in opposition. The most recent news of interest centres on the statement made by Mr. Anderson, the Agent of the Railway in explanation of the position, and the answer to that statement by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Mr. Anderson points out that after meeting a deputation of the Traffic Department on the 10th ultimo concessions in regard to an increase of pay were granted to the men. Subsequently the A. S. R. S. published what amounted to the threat of a strike were not Rangaswamy's case and a further increase considered. Mr. Anderson states that he never officially received intimation of a strike, and was surprised when the men began to go out on 26th instant. He adds that new men are of necessity being engaged and expresses the hope that the service will soon be restarted. The Agent further states that he is unable to consider the Society of Railway servants' suggestion for arbitration.

ALL INDIA STRIKE THREATENED.

To this the General Secretary of the Society replies stating that, after a resolution of the Society to strike had appeared in the "Madras Times" of 30th ultimo, the Agent was respectedly informed of the Society's intentions. The answer suggests that now the crisis has occurred the Agent adopts the expedient of shirking responsibility. It further implies that, unless the suggested arbitration is recognised, a strike which will involve all the railways in India will be forthcoming. It will thus be seen that the chief point of disagreement is that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway will not recognise the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants as a medium through which to deal with its employees.

THE ULTIMATUM.

In addition to the answer of the General Secretary to the Agent which we publish below, the former sent yesterday the following telegrams to H. E. the Governor of Madras, the Agent of the M. and S. M. Ry., the Chairman of the Railway Board, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Bangalore Trades' Association, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:

This is to inform you that in consequence of the strike on the M. & S. M. Railway, serious developments are Railway, Serious Developments are expected in Bombay by midnight tonight, unless the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway agrees to a board of arbitration constituted as outlined in the telegram from the Bangalore Trades Association. If the Agent wires acceptance before sunset to-day, the men will return to duty forthwith, pending decision of the board. Failing this, the consequences on other lines will be beyond my control.

The telegram referred to was that from the Bangalore Trades' Association suggesting arbitration as a settlement of the dispute. This telegram was published in the "Chronicle" yesterday morning. The General Secretary states that he has decided to call a strike unless he receives an answer from the M. and S. M. Railway agreeable to arbitration before sunset on the day of the despatch of his telegram.

G. I. P. OFFICIALS MEET.

In consideration of the above telegram late last night the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Major Hepper, Mr. Frank Clarke, the Secretary, Messrs. Bell and Sargant, Loco.-Superintendents, and other officials of the Railway, met in the offices at the Victoria Terminus to await possible developments and to act thereon. It appears to be the opinion of these officials that the Society is somewhat precipitate in involving the other Indian railways because of the refusal of the Agent of one to recognise their authority in the strike. A "Chronicle" representative was assured by the Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway that it was not likely that there would be any discussion on the matter. At midnight it was not the impression that there would be any strike amongst the men of the G. I. P. Railway, and the officials had left the Victoria Terminus.

MATTERS SERIOUS AT MADRAS.

News from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants points to the fact that matters grow more serious at Madras. Our representative was told by the General Secretary that the down mail from Rajhmundry, which arrived there on the 27th, was held up until the morning of the 29th with about 500 passengers of all classes. It ultimately left, said Mr. Rogers, without line clear, and ran against all signals, contrary to regulations. It is said that the station doors were broken open by an official to get the keys of the points. Mr. Rogers declared that running against signals in this fashion foreshadowed serious consequences, involving possible loss of human life. There are three up trains with passengers on the section between Rajhmundry and Samalkot jeopardising life and property. Many other trains are hung up on the road. The whole of the yard, said the General Secretary, at Bezwada had gone out on strike.

On Thursday night the Agent and officials of the M. and S. M. Railway held a meeting within closed doors at Madras. The proceedings have not been published. The prices of food-stuffs in Madras are rising, and the situation is grave. Two hundred more gangmen are stated to have gone out on strike at Bowringpet.

PARADOXICAL STATEMENTS.

The latest telegrams from Madras distinctly state that matters are improving and reiterate the hope that in a few days the usual running of trains may be reinstituted. A message states that the English mails, which have been sent via Bangalore, could have passed over the ordinary route via Raichur, but that it was too late to have notified the G. I. P. authorities of the change. Enquiries at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to-day show that the Madras mail arrived at 6-5 a.m. yesterday morning, five minutes late. It will be noticed that a paradox is set up by the conflicting statements of the Society and of the telegrams from Madras regarding the seriousness of situation there.

AGENT'S MANIFESTO.

REVIEW OF SITUATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 30.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, the Agent of M. and S. M. Railway writes as follows:—

"As I think it desirable that the public should be placed in possession of the facts attending the present lamentable outbreak which has occurred among a section of the employees of this railway, I shall be glad if you will give publicity to the following review of the facts attending the case. In consequence of the representations made to meet me at the meeting held at my invitation on the 10th ultimo with the delegates elected by the Traffic staff, it was after considerations decided to grant revised scales of pay and other concessions to certain classes. The approval of my Board, to the general recommendation made was received by me on the 24th ultimo.

FIRST NOTICE OF STRIKE.

"On the 26th idem a notice appeared in the press by Messrs. Short and Bewes, solicitors, intimating that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., had instructed them to inform the general public that, in the event of the Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, not granting an increase of wages and not reinstating brakesman, Rangaswamy by the 1st day of May 1913 a general strike would take place. A part of the concessions granted by the Company were issued to the districts on the 24th, but, as the remainder required some time to settle, the staff concerned were advised of the unavoidable delay and provided that retrospective effect would be given from 1st April to the orders when issued.

"In the "Madras Times" of the morning of the 30th April an account of a meeting held by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with the men, was published at which it was decided no strike should take place and at which the following resolution was reported to have been passed:—"We agree to abide by the trustee's advice and to thank the Agent for the increases he has granted to the salaries of the staff and at the same time to point out that the increases are inadequate. Also to request him respectfully to reconsider Rangaswamy's case in the light of the fresh information which will be laid before him."

NO GENERAL REPRESENTATIONS.

I may say that this resolution has never been communicated to me and also that I have been assured by many of the staff, affected by the revised rules, that they were entirely satisfied with the treatment they had received. From that time until now I have not received any general representations, though several anonymous petitions have reached me which could not of course be taken notice of. It is true that my attention was called to an article which appeared in the "Railway Times" of the 10th instant wherein currency was given to a report that I had withheld a portion of the increases sanctioned by my Board. Such palpable nonsense as this hardly required contradiction, believing that the just claims of the men had been amicably arranged. It was with no small degree of surprise that I learned by a telegram on the 26th instant when on the western portion of the system, that an outbreak among the menial staff had taken place at Bangalore, Jalarpet and Bowringpet." This news was immediately followed by the receipt of a telegram from the General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which read as follows:—

"This is to intimate for your information and guidance that owing to protracted dissatisfaction trustees have sanctioned strike."

On the following day intimation was received that all the menial staff on the South West line and many of the Traffic staff had ceased work. The example thus set was quickly followed on other parts of the broad gauge section. No notice whatever was furnished of the intention to strike, nor am I in possession of any reasons to account for it, excepting the statement which I have seen mentioned in the press regarding "wholesale reduction to inferior posts of the leaders in the recent agitation."

NEW MEN ENGAGED.

So far as I am aware, only two monetary punishments were inflicted, one by the stoppages of promotion and the other by reduction of pay, both for disciplinary purposes. The men have thus alienated sympathy, and, as efforts must be made to keep up the service of trains, new men are being daily engaged to fill the places of those who have relinquished their posts. It is expected that a reasonable service will be established within a few days, and, meanwhile I greatly regret the inconvenience to which the public are being put.

I may perhaps add that I have today received the following telegram from the General Secretary Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. "In view of present crisis I am prepared to call an emergent meeting of trustees to consider the position provided you are prepared to depute duly authorised and accredited representative to confer and arbitrate with men's representatives whether such representatives be elected by them from amongst their own number or from outside source. This proposal is made purely with a view to possible modus vivendi in the interest of the general public apart from issues affecting the interest of the Company or Society. If this offer is neglected, the likely to spread further and involve collateral interests. Can not understand how Associated Press telegram from Madras reports your disavowal of knowledge of the cause of the strike."

INABILITY TO ARBITRATE.

From this, it would appear that the method approved by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is to sanction a strike first and arbitrate afterwards—a course which I question whether most people will agree to be entirely reasonable, or even in the public interests. Should the men express a desire to meet me I shall be happy to do so, but I regret my inability to enter upon arbitration with the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants even if the threatening character of the alternative offered did not make it impossible to do so.

REJOINDER BY GENERAL SECRETARY.

ALL INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

The following has been communicated to the Associated Press by the General Secretary of the A. S. R. S. in answer to Mr. Anderson, Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway's communication:—

The Associated Press message received to-day purports to contain Mr. Anderson's public declaration of his procedure. He clearly states that the minutes of the proceedings of the Society's meeting reported in the "Madras Times" on the 30th April came to his knowledge unofficially. Let it be supposed, however, that official intimation was not sent by the Society; the fact remains that by his own showing he was conscious of the resolution and of the proclaimed inadequacy of the concessions offered. Thereafter, he was intimated repeatedly by the Society of the impending trouble, regarding which he has openly stated his disbelief, but he is forced to abandon his position by the admission of his inability to enter upon arbitration with the Society, even if the threatening character of the alternative offered did not make it impossible to do so. The assurance alleged to have been conveyed to him by the staff that they were entirely satisfied with the treatment they had received is not borne out by subsequent events, while it is the fact that the Society has gone out of its way to take him into their confidence, and has finally proposed conference and arbitration. It is therefore difficult to construe the words "palpable nonsense" which he uses and which are identified with the prophecy of immunity from trouble on his line. But all this is superseded by his acknowledgment of the Society's ultimatum conveyed in a telegram intimating that a strike had been sanctioned. If he did not know the causes of this it was open to him to ask. His omission to do so is consistent with the palpable nonsense to which he gives expression. Now that the crisis has occurred, provoked by Mr. Anderson's admitted inactivity, he has adopted the expedient of shirking his direct responsibility, emphasised by his declared determination not to deal through or with the Society, and therefore, there is no other alternative left for the Society, on so uncompromising an attitude on his part, than to protect the interests of the men, and to adopt the other measures within its control. Briefly stated, these are contained in the simple declaration that **strike will be declared all over India** within the next 24 hours, unless Mr. Anderson can take the necessary steps to avert such an unfortunate eventuality. The Society considers that the suggestion of the Bangalore Trades Association is a practical one, which no one having public interests at heart would obstruct.

ANOTHER STRIKERS' MEETING.

"WAITING FOR WORD OF COMMAND."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 30.

There was again a very large attendance last night at the Commercial Hotel, Madras, of the strikers on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. Yardley, one of the trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, opened the proceedings by explaining the object of holding meetings daily. It was, he said, to keep the men together and to keep them informed of the progress of the strike. He said that he had a very successful day at Perambur, where he addressed a gathering of about 6,000 workmen of the shops and he was glad to announce that 300 men had enrolled themselves as members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He appealed to the men not to be disheartened, nor to waver, as he had good news for them. He had information from the General Secretary in Bombay, that 28,000 fellow workers in India and Burma were ready to strike in sympathy with them and were only waiting for the word of command from their General. He went on to explain how the strike originated on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and added that there were more than 1,000 men out on that railway. He concluded by saying that he knew that scores of workmen in the Perambur shops would join the strike, but he was told that they wanted a leader. "You do not want a leader; we are your leaders; come to us and we shall fight your cause to the very bitter end" he said.

A FEW DEFECTIONS.

Mr. H. T. Engleken, the Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, also addressed the meeting. He said that the situation was very serious notwithstanding what appeared in the public press. He continued to receive telegrams from all over his administration, that men were coming out and joining the ranks of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. There were, he said, a few defections, but that fact ought not to discourage the men. He then announced that he had a message for the men from their General, wishing the men on strike every success in their noble fight, and urging them to stick to the good ship "A. S. R. S." which would carry them safely through the troubled waters.

Mr. Engleken next read a telegram from the strikers at Bitragunta saying that the Railway Co-operative Stores there had refused to give them supplies. This act on the part of the railway officials was illegal, he said, as the men were directors and shareholders and the owners of the stores, and this attempt on the part of the Railway Officials to stop supplies, in the hope of starving out the men, was to say the least, monstrous. The Co-operative Stores were chiefly maintained he said by the men, and not the men by the stores, and he made a passionate appeal to the men to retaliate by withdrawing their support from the stores, and to have nothing whatever to do with them. (Shouts of "Boycott the Stores." Mr. Engleken next gave a graphic account of the great strike which he successfully engineered on the East Indian Railway in 1905, and explained how he held up Lord Kitchener at Kalka, and his subsequent interview with his Lordship at Asansol, when His Lordship complimnted him on the bold manner in which he had engineered the movement. He added that he did not mention this incident in a spirit of bravado, but simply to illustrate to the men the value of combined effort and unity. He appealed to the men to stick to one another, always keeping before themselves the motto of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants "Unity is Strength." They had a man at the wheel in their General who would not flinch. The speaker next referred to the working of the Perambur workshop. He said that they were working short time, namely, four days in a week, which meant misery to the men, who received no pay for the days that the shops did not work. The speaker characterised this as monstrous because, whereas the workmen had to idle at home compulsorily, and receive no pay, the officials who were handsomely paid, received full pay whther the shops were working or not.

NO LEAVE IN 24 YEARS.

The speaker next referred to another case of hardship in which a man employed in the engineering department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway had put in twenty-four years' service, and in that period he had not had a month's leave. Whenever he applied for leave, he was told that he could not be spared. When an official acknowledged that the man could not be spared it showed that he was a good workman and indispensable, but surely that workman expected appreciation, and not to be made to toil on and on for twenty-four years without leave.

Mr. Engleken, as an ex-sergeant in the British Army, explained why military men were trained in Railway work. It was not, he said, to take away their bread but to be prepared for emergencies and the cause of their country and the fact of military men being called out to take the places of signallers and others on the railway was not the fault of the men themselves, as they were there under the orders of their superiors, whom military discipline entailed that they obey. The speaker appealed to the men not to interfere with the military now employed on the railway.

LOYAL TO THE SOCIETY.

One or two members present also addressed the meeting and Messrs. Yardley and Engleken were garlanded amid loud cheering. The latter gentlemen returned thanks and before sitting down proposed that a message be sent to General Secretary in Bombay assuring him that the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were loyal to the Society which was so strenuously fighting their good cause. He then proposed three hearty cheers for the Rajahmundry strikers and these were lustily responded to, after which the meeting separated.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 30.

The District Traffic Superintendent states that the situation is much improved on the Madras-Bangalore section. In regard to the telegram stating that the station master at Renigunta had struck work with all his staff, the authorities state, that no such thing has occurred. Twenty-five men from the Eastern Bengal Railway are being sent on to Waltair, while several guards at Bitragunte have asked to resume duty. The situation is said to be improving, and it is hoped that the running of trains as usual will be resumed in a few days.

ENGLISH MAILS LEAVE PUNCTUALLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 30.

The railway authorities state that considerable progress has been made since yesterday, and that a wire has been received from the drivers at Bitragunta station stating that they had no intention whatever of going on strike and that their duties were being carried on in the usual manner. It is hoped to resume a restricted goods booking between Madras and Bangalore.

Capt C. L. Mamiac R. H., Deputy Agent, has gone out on the North-West line to see what can be done to improve matters. In a short time the authorities hope that matters will be all right on this line, as the signallers have been moved out to all the important centres, and more and communications were being received from all over the line.

The postal express with the English mails left punctually to time this morning with Mr. J. MacGregor, Asst. Traffic Superintendent in charge. The mails are being carried via Bangalore, but just before the express started the District Traffic Superintendent Arkonam wired that it would be quite possible to run the express via Raichur. It was too late, however, to alter the arrangement, as the G. I. P. would have had to be communicated with to be prepared for the change.

The Bhowringpet and Bangalore staff are now on duty, and conditions are beginning to improve.

Between Jalarpet and Arkonam there are only two stations which are giving trouble, but these are being manned to-day, so that practically the whole of the Bangalore line will be in working order by to-morrow.

NEWS FROM BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 30.

The local Trades Association have telegraphed a resolution to the British Resident at Ootacamund asking him to do his best towards to ending the railway strike. They suggest an arbitration board, if the strikers can be induced to resume work and abide by the award of such a body, who would be composed of their own delegates, their society, Government, railway officers, Chambers of Commerce and Trades Association.

The menials' strike continues at the Cantonment and City stations but the ticket collectors have come in.

The outward English mails from Madras were brought in by an express this morning and passed on to Bombay over the metre gauge system.

MAILS FROM MADRAS.

BANGALORE, May 30.

To-day's express to Madras was cancelled but a postal express with the outward English mails from Madras arrived at 5 p.m. and was connected with a metre gauge express for Bombay an hour later. To-day's passenger train for Madras was run in charge of a man of the Cameron Highlanders as guard. A small batch of hands to replace brakesmen and other strikers were recruited here to-day and leave to-night for the affected stations, several of them being Cameron men.

MISSING PASSENGER TRAIN.

Nothing can be ascertained as to the whereabouts of the passenger train which was believed to have left Madras for Bangalore this morning. Situation generally is more or less unaltered to-night.

ACCIDENT AVERTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

JALARPET, May 30.

A correspondent writes from Jalarpet:—Passenger trains are being worked on the trolley piloting system, drivers passing all signals at danger, and points unmanned. A collision was averted on the 27th instant at 13hours. While the "82" passenger train was coming from Patchur to Jalarpet Junction with a total interruption certificate a light engine with officials left Jalarpet for Patchur. Both the trains met in the same section, a collision being averted.

Another collision was averted on the morning of the 29th inst. at Valathoor Station between the the South Indian "87" mail and the Bangalore "61" mail which might have resulted in a serious accident, similar to the Boregaon disaster. While the South Indian mail was standing on the platform line, the Bangalore mail ran past the signals at danger and nearly dashed into the train in front, had not the driver just pulled up twenty yards in front of the South Indian mail.

Another nasty derailment took place last night at Jalarpet due to untrained men conducting the shunting operations and manipulating the points. Three third class vehicles were derailed and a sapper got three of his fingers jammed.

NO TROUBLE LIKELY AT ALLAHABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

In connection with the statement that the Railway employees at Allahabad sympathised with the Madras strikers and were offering to strike in sympathy, it may be mentioned that no trouble whatever is anticipated here and there is nothing to show that the men contemplate a strike.

B. B. AND C. I. STRIKE.

PAREL WORKS DESERTED.

AGENT'S STATEMENT.

Although nothing further of great event has happened in connection with the strike at the Parel Workshops all the staff are still out and the shops are silent and empty, but for the presence for one or two officials in the gate office and a couple of Railway police constables. In addition to this, the workmen attached to the running sheds, about one hundred and twenty in number, have also ceased work, and at midday yesterday what is usually a scene of animation was practically deserted and conspicuous in the absence of the usual noise and bustle with which Railway works are so inseparably connected.

With the exception of the fact that on Thursday night a few lumps of coal were thrown at workers who were wavering in the balance as to whether they should cease work or not, no violence was resorted to by the strikers. There was no military guard at Parel nor was one wanted, the Bombay police under Superintendent Coxen and the Railway police under Superintendent White keeping order without difficulty. The rumour that the military had been called in arose from the fact that a guard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was on duty during the night at the armoury of the Corps. It is said that throughout the night strikers kept pickets watching the workshops to see that no men should go in.

On Thursday night the strikers announced that they would meet in a body and proceed to the Fort to interview Major Shelly, the Agent of the Line, who arrived yesterday morning from home by the P. and O. mail-boat. One rumour was to the effect that they would meet at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at Carnac Bunder.

NO STRIKERS AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Although the strikers had threatened the previous night to meet early yesterday morning at Carnac Bunder to see the Agent Major Shelley, who arrived by the English Mail steamer none of them turned up on the spot. The police had, however, taken precautions, and a strong force of policemen under Inspector Salway was present at the Bunder to prevent any disturbance. Two launches were kept ready for Major Shelley, one by the Commissioner of Police and another by the Railway authorities, and the arrangement was to take Major Shelley to the Apollo Bunder, if the strikers assembled at Carnac Bunder. The arrangement was, however, unnecessary and the Railway authorities, who had gone on board the steamer, took Major Shelley in their launch and landed him at Apollo Bunder. Major Shelley was informed of the strike the day before by wireless messages and he was also able to read reports of the strike in the press before he landed. Major Shelley landed at the Apollo Bunder where there was no sign of the deputation.

On going to the headquarters offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday morning a "Chronicle" representative found a detachment of the Bombay police outside under the directions of Superintendent Walker and Inspector Chapman and ascertained that the strikers were expected to arrive from Parel.

PAREL WORKS DESERTED.

Our representative, finding that nothing certain was known at the head offices, proceeded to Parel, where the running sheds were protected by a squad of nine armed police who had a bivouac on a tarpaulin, and, in the absence of any visible force to quell, seemed quite contented to smoke and rest beside their stacked rifles. The sheds were deserted and a few engines were being coaled by coolie women pressed into the service owing to the absence of the coalmen. Mr. Greenhough, Deputy Loco.-Superintendent, said that although the workmen of the running staff, including cleaners, steam-men, coal-men and a number of coolies, had gone out, the coaling was going on satisfactorily.

Two or three hundred yards further away the shops were silent. The men, said one of the European officials, had come in the morning, and, after standing outside peaceably for some time had left in a body, announcing their intention of going to the Company's Churchgate Street Offices to see Major Shelley. Superintendent Coxen of the Bombay police, who remained with a detachment of his men at the Parel station, corroborated this statement. The men he said had followed the lead of the hammerers who went out ten days before as they had not received an increase of one anna a day in wages. The four-hundred hammerers are Purdesis and have, as we have already stated, to a certain extent intimidated the remainder of the 4,000 men at present out. These men now claim, that owing to rise in the price of food in Bombay they want a house rent allowance before they return to work. The presence of mounted police at Parel helped to obviate any disturbance which might have occurred, and Superintendent Coxen told the strikers to behave in an orderly manner if they did not wish to alienate public sympathy. Consequently the men left Parel quietly at o'clock yesterday morning leaving the impression that they were going to proceed to the Fort offices of the Company.

INTERVIEW WITH AGENT.

However, there was no sign of the strikers in the Fort during the day, and it is surmised that they dispersed to their homes. In an inerview with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Major Shelley, our reporter told that in the instance of the hammerers who struck ten days ago, as it was found that they were paid on a slightly higher scale than the hammerers on the G. I. P. Railway, they were told that the increase they requested could not be granted. Major Shelley complained that no fair representation had been made to the Company in the second instance when all the men came out on Thursday. On Wednesday night they had handed a petition to the Work's Manager and Mr. Page, Loco Superintendent, demanding an answer in 24 hours, but had struck on the following morning without giving the Company time to consider their request. The Agent acknowledged that the men had not a house allowance nor had they, amongst the daily paid men, a right to contribute to the Provident Fund as was the case on the G. I. P. Railway. However, in most cases, the Company, to compensate for this, paid their men ten per cent above the rate paid by the G. I. P. Railway.

Major Shelley said that he was always willing to consider any petition of his men, as far as was reasonable, but deprecated the action which they had taken in coming out without giving fair notice. He realised the rise in the price of food and said the Railway had no desire to drive a hard bargain with its employees. Major Shelley continued that if the men would only come back quietly and peaceably and submit a formal petition stating their grievances, this petition would receive his full consideration. It would take some time to go into the details of the case fully, but the men should show a little patience. Striking in the way they had done was not likely to improve their situation.

RUNNING SHED MEN'S PETITION.

The Agent has, however, received a detailed petition from the working men of the running sheds. This staff is composed of boiler-smiths, fitters, cleaners, bar and steam boys and a number of coolies, and comprises about 120 men. The petition asks for an increased scale of pay which is detailed proportionately to the grade of the workers. The lower grade, who at present earn eight annas a day without house rent, ask for ten annas a day with house rent. This petition will be considered, but it is thought that in some case the men's demands will have to be more reasonable.

Major Shelley has told Mr. Page, Loco Superintendent, to issue a notice asking the men to return to work, afetr which they may send a deputation which he will meet. Major Shelley told our representative that he had had experience of more than one or two strikes, but had known of no previous case in which due notice in the form of a petition had not been given to the authorities. To recognse the strikers without fair notice having been received would be subversive of discipline. He once more stated that the Railway had no intention of being hard on its employees.

LOCO MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The workmen of the Loco and Carriage Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway recently submitted a statement of their grievances to the Loco Superintendent and the Agent, but as no notice was taken by either of them of the men's communication, they have struck since Thursday.

The grievances complained against relate to:—

Provident Fund.—Since 1908 they have been petitioning the authorities for a liberal expansion of the Provident Fund Rules. They ask that the rules be so revised as to make every one of the mechanics eligible for the benefits of the fund.

(Continued on page 9.)

RAILWAY CRISIS.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

Increase of rates and allowances:—The cost of living in Bombay has risen greatly but the rates fixed for workmen in shops remain the same as before. The men demand that a uniform increase of wages be granted all round to all classes of loco empoyees They ask that in addition to the ten per cent. permanent increase granted to them they be given ten per cent. presidency allowance.

Accidents.—Those who happen to get injured in accidents while on duty, they requested, should be given full time and not half time as at present on the authority of the medical report, with a ilberal compensation for their family.

Holidays.—They request that they be paid extra for work on Christmas Day, New year, Good Friday, and King's Birthday and that each month be reckoned as consisting of 26 days.

Privilege leave.—They also request that the leave rules for European mechanic be made applicable to them

Workmen Train Tickets.—The charges for workmen train tickets issued to those living in local suburbs be reduced to a third of the charges for the public, same as on Home and Foreign lines.

Gratuity.—The railway management has put restrictions on the half-month's gratuity per year of service after 15 years' service sanctioned by the Government of India. They pray that these restrictions may be removed.

Probate.—Families of deceased employees having more than Rs. 2,000 in the Provident Fund are required to obtain a Probate from a Court of Law, although fundholders have previously made a declaration as to their nominee. There is no need for family members being put to this expense, 25 per cent of the money going away in stamps and counsel's fees. They trust that steps be taken to abolish this system.

Late admission.—Pass holders living in suburbs be allowed to enter the works till 9 a.m. as they sometimes miss their trains.

Apprentices.—The old system of wages to apprentices in works be kept in force and the system recently introduced be abolished.

Company's Doctor.—The Doctor at the Parel Dispensary is treating them very harshly in cases of illness or accidents and occasionally forces them to attend his private Dispensary. This Doctor should be removed from the Dispensary.

Free passes and P. T. Orders.—Men drawing Rs. 50 and over should be given second class free passes on Home line where no intermediate class is available. Privilege ticket orders on Home line should be issued to them without any restriction of numbers as before.

THE I. T. A. AND THE STRIKE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been much surprised in reading the following para in your issue of to-day:—

"Representatives of the Indian Telegraph Association visited the General Secretary to-day and protested against the action of the Director-General of Telegraphs in this particular, and a message has been sent accordingly to the General Secretary of that Association in Calcutta."

I must emphatically state that no such action was authorised by the Committee of the Indian Telegraph Association in Bombay, however much we might sympathise with the men on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, random statements of this kind are likely to do their cause more harm than good.—Yours etc.,

A. J. SALDANHA,
Local Secretary.
Indian Telegraph Association,
May 30. Bombay Centre.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 30.

In a letter to the Indian Finance and Currency Commission the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sum up their views as follows:—The existing currency system is working satisfactorily. It deprecates changes which may or may not be calculated to strengthen and to improve it. The recommendations are:

That a gold standard reserve should be held in London, that no maximum limit should be fixed in respect of it, that a portion of it should be invested in gold securities or placed on short loan as at present and that at least £5,000,000 should be held in gold.

That the existing system whereby the Secretary of State sells the Council Bills and transfers in excess of his needs, in order to meet the convenience of the trade, should be continued.

That the practice of loaning some portion of the Government balances to bankers at interest is reasonable and should be continued.

That no steps should be taken at present in the way of coining gold either sovereign or any other gold piece in India but,

That should it be decided for reasons of sentiment to coin gold a branch of the Royal Mint should be established in India for the coinage of the British sovereigns and that no attempt should be made to introduce any other gold coin into India.

BOREGAON SMASH.

TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR'S DEFENCE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLISION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 30.

At to-day's sitting Telegraph Inspector Collins examined by the court said that on the 30th April last he was Maintenance Telegraph Inspector on the Shegaon section of the G. I. P. Railway in which section was situated Katepurna station and which section consisted of single line. He had seven years' service as an Inspector and he took charge of the Shegaon section on 25th April last. Neale's token block instruments were used on this section. He visited Katepurna with the overseer Abdul Latiff, on 25th April. The defendant was working at the front of the instrument and Abdul Latiff was working at the back. He gave no instructions to Abdul to file any tumbler dog. After the remainder of the instrument had been cleaned the accused himself put on the tumbler dog. The accused was not sure of it's being correct, but left it on knowing that if it was not in good order it would soon give fresh rouble and so he would know what the matter was with it. Abdul's statement that he pointed out a deflection in the "locking pawl" was not true. The accused took out the "locking pawl" himself, cleaned them, and put them back. After putting them back the accused examined them and found that they fell into the place properly. The accused admitted he was responsible for the work done by Abdul Latiff and the overseer Nicholas. The accused was acquainted with departmental circular no. 123 and T. T. 2450. The accused had nothing to say as regards the evidence of Mr. Campbell who had described the defect in the locking machine. Regarding the evidence of Nicholas the accused said his evidence could not be relied upon as the man had made so many statements.

NOT GUILTY OF NEGLECT.

The accused submitted a written statement in which he said that in view of the evidence that had been adduced by the prosecution, in no way he could be held to have been guilty of neglect. Mr. Campbell had deposed that had the Assistant Station-Masters at Boregaon and Katepurna worked at their respective instruments according to the rules, the collision could not have occurred. Consequently the defect was in no way the cause of the collision and he (accused) should therefore be relieved from all responsibility. Bernard Nicholas was the last man to attend to the instrument on 28th April and according to Mr. Campbell he was a competent workman and was bound to see that the Katepurna instrument was in good working order by submitting all its parts to a proper examination and test. The prosecution could not definitely say, the accused submitted, when the defect occurred and did not know if the defect existed in the instrument on 25th April when he (accused) was at Katepurna. When Nicholas attended to the instrument on 28th the Assistant Station-Master at Katepurna certified that it was in good working order and the assumption therefore was that he first satisfied himself as to its correct working before giving the certificate. In fact the instrument did work correctly upto 30th April when owing to irregular manipulation by either the Boregaon or Katepurna staff, a second token was released from the instrument at Katepurna. Those circumstances, the accused said, were sufficient to clear his position. The handle of the Boregaon-side instrument at Katepurna, the accused continued, was found in vertical position when he first saw it after the collision. The handle, it must not be forgotten, was in horizontal-right position when the up passenger left Katepurna for Boregaon. When the collision occurred the telegraph lines were broken and the communication stopped, so it was impossible that Katepurna could have received the "train out of section" signal. That indicated that the handle was unwarrantably interfered with by the Assistant Station-Master at Katepurna. It was the duty of the latter to assure himself that the instrument was in good working order before he certified in Overseer Nicholas's diary, and before he resumed block working.

THE ACCUSED'S RESPONSIBILITY.

AKOLA, May 30.

Mr. James in addressing the Court said that His Honour had heard the evidence and studied the case with unusual care and patience, and therefore it was unnecessary for him to go into the details of the case. The accused had admitted that the defect in the instrument existed on the 30th April and the question His Honour had to decide was as to who was responsible for that defect, namely, the misadjustment of the "Locking pawl." On that point, Mr. James submitted Abdul Latiff had said that Collins took out the pawl, while Collins said Abdul did that. But on the whole as Collins had been very honest and straightforward in his defence, Mr. James asked the Court to give Collins the benefit of the doubt on that point, and he might be believed, but Collins had acknowledged the responsibility for Abdul's work and he should have applied all proper tests which he omitted to do.

HOW WAS MISADJUSTMENT CAUSED.

Coming to Mr. Nicholas' visit to Katepurna on the 28th, Mr. James pointed out that Nicholas said that he did not interfere with the locking paws and Mr. Campbell had also stated that the misadjustment could not have been caused by cleaning, brushing, or oiling the instrument; it could not have been caused by the fingers.

Mr. Collins, in addressing the Court, said it could not be proved that the defect existed in the instrument on the 25th April. He applied the eye-test which positively showed that no defect existed that day. The defect in itself would not have caused the collision if the station masters had worked the signals properly.

His Honour then framed the charge against Collins of endangering the safety of persons travelling by train by not fully complying with the orders contained in Circular No. 123, which he, as a Railway servant, was bound to obey, in that he failed to apply to Neale's ball-token block instrument on the Boregaon-side at Katepurna the full mechanical test as laid down in the said orders for testing locking mechanism of such instruments, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 101 (1) of the Indian Railways Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and declined to call evidence in his defence.

His Honour reserved judgment.

In the case against Joshi, Assistant Station-Master, Boregaon, his honour ordered the block register books to be sent to the Government handwriting expert at Calcutta for examination and report, and adjourned the hearing.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Agra butchers' strike has now ended. They opened their shops on Thursday.

The Maharaja of Nahan, accompanied by Major Bir Bikramshingh, has arrived Simla for a short stay.

A Karachi paper hope that the Governor of Bombay may find it possible to visit Sind next cold weather, in order to make acquaintance with this important part of his charge.

The annual old Cliftonian dinner at Simla will be held on Friday, 27th June. Old Cliftonians desirous of attending the dinner are requested to send their names to Captain G. H. Chapman, Cecil Hotal, Simla.

A vernacular paper of Mirpur Khas writes that a marriage is snortly to take place in Mithi, Thar and Parkar District, in which the bridegroom is 30 years of age and the bride is under 4 years old.

A Motorists' Association for the United Provinces is being advocated, the object being to hold yearly conferences on different questions connected with motoring and to arrange for the supplies of accessories.

A large number of Indian and European gentlemen met Sir Louis Dane at Lahore yesterday morning on his way to Karachi and bade him their last farewell. Among the passengers by to-day's S. S. City of York from Karachi are Sir Louis Dane, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. M. De P. Webb.

The Imperial Delhi Committee is working steadily o nthe layout of the town-planners and their proposals for hte method of filling in building etc., will shortly be ready. Alignment of the most important roads is also being worked out and the work of levelling proceeded with. When the reports of the Delhi town-planners have reached the Secretary of State they will be made public in India. The delay has been due to the preparation of maps.

A case of attempted poisoning by arsenic or similar substance has been reported to the Police at Sanchi. The case occurred a few days ago when a Miss Davis, was taken seriously ill after partaking of porridge at breakfast. Three servants have been arrested. The alleged cause of the crime is a reduction of the pay of the servants to the rate prevailing in the Station, and the careful supervision exercised by Miss Davis during her stay with her friends.

Reports from the interior about the effects of the storm that passed over Bengal on Monday evening show the amount of havoc it had done in some parts of the province. At Mymensing a large number of trees were uprooted and roofs of corrugated iron sheds were carried away. A college student was struck dead by lightning at Noakhali. The mail steamer from Chandpur to Naraingunj was caught by the storm but fortunately the danger was averted. At Asansol, the wife of Mr. Naysmith, the Manager of the Kuerdi colliery, was struck by lightning in her house and was killed immediately.

The Government of Madras notifies that whereas it is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Gadekallu in the Gooty Taluk of the Anantapur District, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Canara Districts, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bhimalingeswaraswami car festival, it prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 12th to 22nd uJly 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

SOLDIER DROWNED IN RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 30.

Private L Creamer of the Munster Fusiliers was drowned las night at ten o'clock in the big tank in the Cantonment Gardens. Private Murphy Murphy belonging to the same regiment was joking with Creamer as to who was the better swimmer and Creamer jumped into the tank, followed by his companion. Shortly after, Ford who was on the bank called out to them. Murphy replied, but Creamer not replying, word was sent to the barrracks and also to the police. A fruitless search was made all night until this afternoon but the body could not be found.

Creamer is said to be a good swimmer.

AGA KHAN'S MOTHER-IN-LAW DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 30.

Death has taken place from paralysis of Beebee Aga Konam Shah, mother of Her Highness Lady Aga Khan and widow of late Aga Jungee Shah. The body is to be embalmed and sent to Persia.

RAIN IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 30.

After a week's hot weather, rain fell this evening. The sky is monsoonish and conditions indicate the advent of the "chota barsat."

ADULTERATED TURPENTINE.

NECESSARY TO PAINTING TRADE.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have received a representation from the Government of India who have been approached by the Madras Government regarding the safe-guarding of the interests of the public in the question of checking the importation of debased forms of turpentine into India, and asking that the permissible amount in the adulteration of turpentine should be fixed at fifty per cent. A similar proposal was made by the Madras Government in 1897, when they said that the terms "reduced" and "mixed" did not convey the idea that the spirit had been adulterated to the purchaser. This, said the Government of India, was a common trade usage, however, and the words would not convey a false idea as to the purity of the spirit. Some purchasers preferred impure and cheap turpentine to the pure and expensive variety, and it was more useful in certain branches of the painting trade. The Government of India thought that, although adulteration had grown in practice of late years, the users knew what they wanted, and understood the term "90 per cent. reduced." If the importation of adulterated turpentine were stopped, this would not prevent the middleman from adding petroleum to the spirit. Consequently the Government did not consider it necessary to make any change under the rules of the existing Merchandise Marks Act, but wished to consult the local governments and Chamber of Commerce on the matter.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce agreed that they considered no change in the existing rules necessary. Pure turpentine could easily be procured, but the adulterated form was necessary in the mixing of paints and varnishes. Moreover the percentage of adulteration was clearly marked on the drums and there was no fraud practised in the selling of the inferior spirit.

A "SALOME" FILM.

The engagement of Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quinningborough at the Excelsior Cinema will terminate on Sunday night and the Bombay public will have to bid them farewell after a successful season, during which they have kept their audiences well amused in spite of the apathy and irritability engendered by the hot weather. On Monday night, Mr. Leo Gunn who describes himself to be America's leading rag-time comedian and speciality dancer will give his first performance, and, as dancing of this description is usually well received in Bombay, Mr. Gunn should receive a good reception. The chief film is a photographic reproduction of "Salome",, which has created some comment in Europe on account of its realistic scene, in which the head of John the Baptist in a charger was demanded by Salome as a reward for the dancing. The photography is said to be excellent and the story is undoubtedly dramatic. Topical and humourous films will complete the new week's programme.

WOMAN'S VIGIL.

42 YEARS' WAIT FOR A LOVER.

A Berlin correspondent wrote in mail week:—The death took place the other day of a woman who for forty-two years, in sunshine and rain, had waited in Unter-den-Linden, the chief street of Berlin, for the return of her soldier lover.

The woman, who was known as "Linden Julie" was the only person whom the police allowed to stand still on the pavement in the Linden. It is said that her mind became deranged when her lover failed to return after the Franco-German War of 1871. Another version is that her lover, an army captain, deserted her and went to America, and that she was awaiting his return.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

SECOND NAGPADA SCHEME.

A meeting of the trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday at the Trust office. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, was in the chair.

The only item of interest before the meeting was the consideration of the report of the Improvement Committee on an improvement scheme in second Nagpada.

The scheme is for a portion of 2nd Nagpada, for an area of about 7,210 square yards lying to the north of Grant Road and between Khandia and Undria Street. The area selected contains all kinds of houses and the main object is to render as many as possible of the rooms in them habitable and at the same time make sure that as the houses left standing come to be rebuilt a regular system of sanitary development will follow. Ultimately there will be a space of 20 feet between the backs of the houses, of this space ten feet will be utilized as a service passage in which a sewer will be laid and by this means the present open drains will be done away with. The scheme is framed on the lines contemplated by Government for the Improvement schemes for which their special grant of four lakhs was recently allotted. It is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 10,00,000 and a nett loss of Rs. 5,17,400 which is more than covered by the 4 lakhs plus savings on the forecast of 1912-13.

Accepting the recommendation of the Committee the Board approved and adopted the scheme and ordered it to be notified under section 27 of the Improvement Act.

A TYPICAL AREA.

The Chairman in the course of his minute, says:

The area proposed to be dealt with is one of those typical areas which make up the bulk of the most congested quarters of the City, consisting of two long rows of house-sites between two parallel streets with a sweepers' gully, 3ft. or ft. broad between them.

Only one of the houses has a broad frontage: some of them have frontages only 10ft. broad. The depth is generally from 50ft. to 55ft. In this depth are 3, 4 or 5 living rooms besides bath-rooms and privies. Of these rooms it is generally only the front ones that are adequately lighted and ventilated. In a few cases, when some open space has been left at the rear of the site, the back rooms get sufficient light and air, but vitiated by the proximity of privies along the foul sweepers' gully. The intervening room are nearly always insanitary, as the only light and air they get comes from a foul and narrow side gully (if there is any) with high houses on each side.

When the Improvements Committee inspected some of these typical areas last year, it was pointed out that a very substantial improvement can be effected without much loss of time and without much interference with the houses and their inhabitants by the simple measure of demolishing the backs of the houses to a sufficient extent to leave a 20ft. open space instead of a 3ft. or 4ft. gully between them. It would then generally be feasible to alter the house so that there would be on each floor a large room lighted and ventilated from the front street and a second lighted and ventilated from the rear open space. At the same time the privies could be replaced by W. C.'s and connected with a sewer laid in the 20ft. rear open space.

It was generally agreed that while improvements of this kind could not rank with the more thorough improvement effected by the method of wholesale demolition, the method suggested might be worth adopting in areas, in which wholesale demolition was not necessitated by the insanitary condition of the buildings, or by their structural defects, or by the want of roads to admit air into a congested area.

RAPID PROCEDURE.

It was pointed out that under the law, as it now stands, the main object, i.e., the broadening of the 3ft. gully to 20ft. could not be secured without the notification of the whole area and the inclusion of every house as a whole in the schedule for acquisition, and that therefore the great advantages of rapid procedure, small outlay, small loss, and little interference with houses, owners and tenants would be wanting.

It was nevertheless decided that if only for the purpose of demonstration, it would be a good thing to apply this method to a small area, as soon as funds became available, without waiting for an amendment of the law.

There were no funds available just then; but as soon as I found on my visit to Madras for the Sanitary Conference last November that there was a likelihood of funds being made available, I instructed the Land Manager to select a small area for improvement under this method, and as the 2nd Nagpada section is the most congested area in the City, the density of its population having advanced from 482 per acre in 1881 through 552 in 1891, 547 in 1901 and 648 in 1906 to 638 in 1911, I directed that the area should be selected in that section and the report now under circulation is the outcome of these orders.

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THE KING WITH HIS ARMY.

THE ALDERSHOT VISIT.

The King and Queen concluded their visit to Aldershot on May 15, and accompanied by Princess Mary and Princess Victoria, returned by motor-car to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived shortly after noon.

The following message from the King to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief was published at Aldershot in accordance with his Majesty's commands:—

Royal Pavilion, Aldershot Camp.

On the conclusion of my visit I wish to express my satisfaction with the energy and progress which characterize the whole life of the Aldershot Command.

I was glad to find a marked development in the work and administration of the Royal Flying Corps and that courage and *esprit de corps* animate all ranks of this newly-formed arm. The display by the 5th Dragoon Guards was an interesting example of the improved training of recruits and horses throughout the Cavalry, which I understand is largely due to the system in force at the Cavalry School. It was gratifying to see the keen manner in which the Territorials were carrying out their training under somewhat favourable weather conditions, and to realize that officers and men were giving up their short holiday to make themselves efficient members of our citizen army. In the Officers' Gymkhana Club and the recent great increase of recreation grounds for the men I recognize that physical exercises and sport are not overlooked as essential factors in the training of the soldier.

The Queen and I always enjoy passing a few days in the camp, and it is especially satisfactory to me that I have these opportunities of seeing the different arms of the service at their ordinary daily training.

GEORGE R.I.

May 14, 1913.

The close of an active, varied, and most interesting stay on the part of their Majesties in the Aldershot Command was as unostentatous says the "Times" correspondent, as its opening five days ago. From first to last the visit has been characterized by the utmost simplicity. Attended by a merely nominal escort, the King has ridden through the Lines, to the ranges, and over the familiar and often beautiful stretches of the great training area, interesting himself in every detail of the work that has presented itself. Princess Mary and Princess Victoria have been his constant companions on horseback, and the grace of their presence has enhanced the personal attraction of the visit. With equal simplicity, often unattended by any escort, her Majesty has motored from one to other of the many features of military training and has found time in the course of busy days to pay personal attention to some of those homes and hospitals with which the interests of the Royal Family are beneficently associated. It is needless to state that all ranks in the Command, from the highest to the humblest, feel honoured and encouraged by the Whitsuntide spent by their Majesties with the Army, and that a renewal of the visit in some future year is proudly and confidently anticipated.

EMPIRE DAY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Parsi Gymkhana: Mr. Bomanji Petit reading his speech of welcome to Their Excellencies.

THE KING DECORATES COMMANDER EVANS.

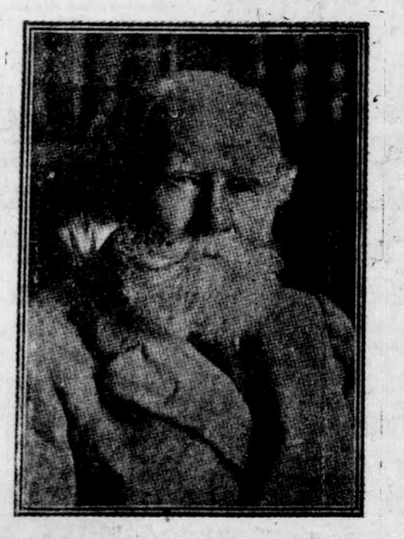
British Antarctic Explorer Receives the C. B.

Photo by Central News.

Commander Evans, C. B., leaving the offices of the Antarctic Expedition in Victoria Street May 16th, after his return from Buckingham Palace, where he was decorated by the King with the Order of a Companion of the Bath.

Commander Evans is seen holding in his hand the jewel case containing the Jewel of the Order.

THE LATE LORD AVEBURY.



The Famous Naturalist, Financier and Politician whose death was announced yesterday.

THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

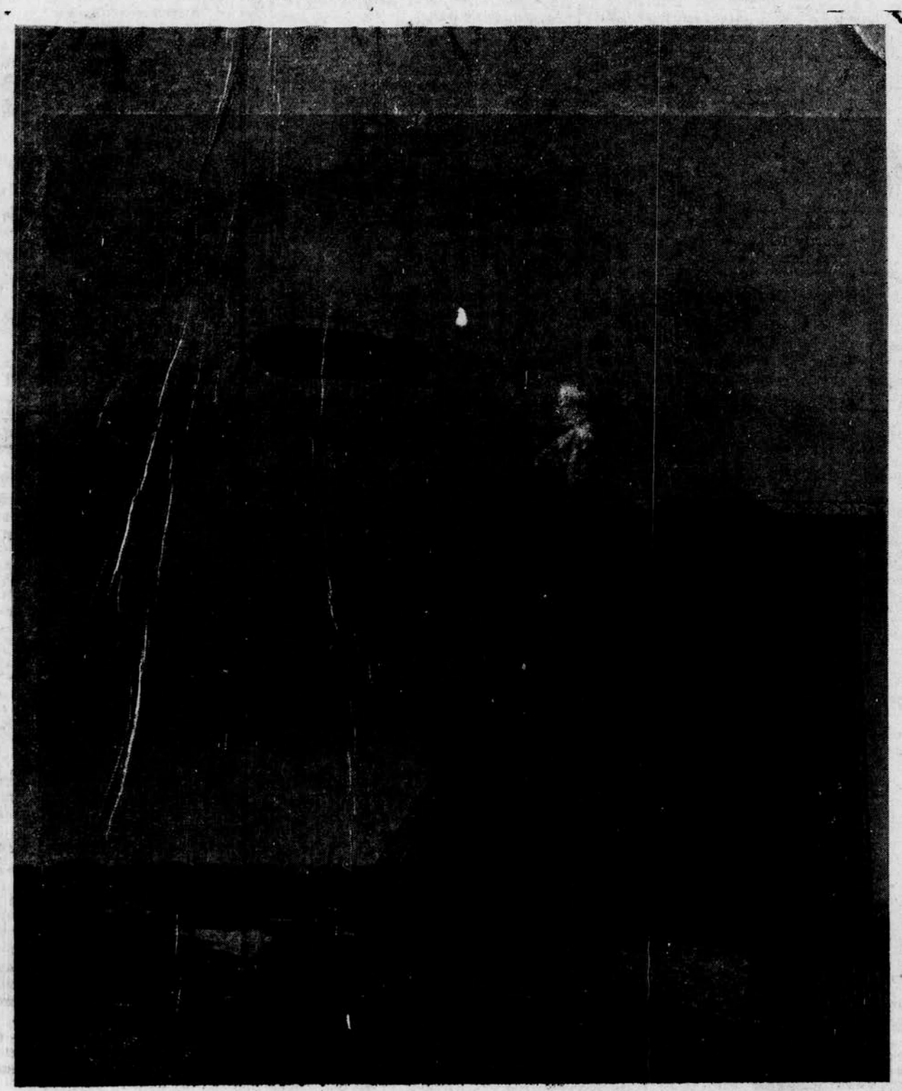


Photo by Central News.

The "Beta" airship making a flight over the airship sheds and the Royal Party.

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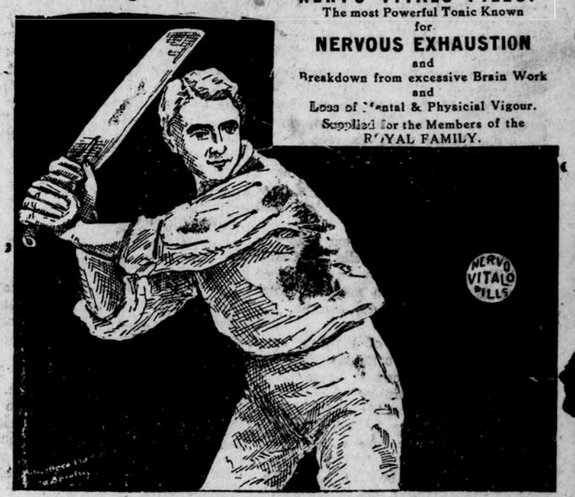

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 19.

Several very interesting details of fashion have been definitely settled just lately. One is with regard to the tiny hats that are just the last word in modishness while May is still here. With June their fate will be sealed—for the summer at least—and wide brims with undulating curves, even the floppy lace frills and edgings, will shade our faces from the sun that we hope will shine. The deep, low, mushroon shape, I hear, is one that will be much affected; it is universally becoming and so will be worn, no doubt, with much enthusiasm. All the dainty "sheer" summer frocks and blouses are now making beautiful all the great shops. We are acquiring them, too, in our shopping hours, but it will be a little while yet before these garments of midsummer are seen in the streets. Under spring coats the dainty new lawn and printed voile blouses are being worn, for it is "White Whitsuntide," and from now onwards white will be worn whenever the sun shines.

CHARMING NEW COAT AND SKIRT.

Charming and delightfully simple is the model spring coat and skirt here illustrated. The skirt is of plain pale-grey cloth, and opens in front, being finished with two grey satin buttons. The very smart little coat is of pale-grey cloth striped with blue, and has revers of plain cloth, the collar, cuff and buttons being of pale-grey satin. The pretty hat is the becoming tricorne in grey straw, and is trimmed with a flat bow of turquoise velvet and an upstanding pale-grey feather.

A VERY SMART HAT.

There is a note of smart originality struck by this modish little chapeau, which is one of the last new models from Paris this week. It is of crimson [illegible] and is daintily [illegible] with two frills of [illegible] tulle between which comes a band of crimson satin. There are two tall, fluffy crimson plumes. A very pretty neck ruffle is sketched, too, and is of fine black tulle finished at the left side with a big crimson satin rose.

AN AFTERNOON BLOUSE.

A very dainty little afternoon tea-blouse is here illustrated. It is meant to be realised in mist-blue voile, and has collar, cuffs, and pretty buttons of blue satin. A most effective feature of this blouse is the Medici collar of the softest cream lace, which continues right down the front as a kind of frilled waistcoat, or, rather, vest. This is really a lovely little model for an afternoon blouse.

CLASSICAL PHRASE GERM.

The other evening, at a meeting of a trade union, says the "Glasgow News," there seemed to be a determined classical phrase germ about(it is very prone to attack amateur orators), and each member, when he had caught the speaker's eye, seemed bent on introducing his pet phrases at all costs. One orator in particular was bubbling over with exotic quotations, and when he had taken his seat, another, with just a trifle of a mischievous look in his eyes, oratorised something like this:—"A bas Latin, a bas Greek. Ad extremum I am ad libitum, bona fide, to interrupt the mal a propos verbosity of Mr.——. It is infra dignitatem in transitu to oratorise ad infinitum about nothing at all." After that hereplaced a penny dictionary in his waistcoat pocket.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FIRST WOMAN CANDIDATE.

For the first time in Italian political history a woman will stand as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. The candidate is, however, not of the militant variety of feminists, nor even a professed feminist or politican. She is one of the most famous of all modern Italian writers, Grazia Deledda, whose fame has spread all over Europe and even crossed the Channel. (One of her earlier books, "Nostalgia," has been translated into English.) Madame Grazia Deledda will stand in the approaching Italian elections as a candidate for the canton of Nuoro, in Sardinia, where she was born; concerning which many of her most beautiful stories have been written.

To the "Giornale d'Italia Madame," Deledda has confided her programme and the reasons for her candidature. "There are many things," she declares, "that a woman can state better than a man. In the regulation of work for women and children a politic and educational law is necessary." Men are hardly capable of drafting it. They are lacking in intimate sympathy with the girl, the child, and the mother:

Men have no true sympathy for these feeble creatures who are, in spite of everything, elements of force in society, which masculine egotism corrupts or destroys.....Men have too much to do; they are too occupied in paying their attentions to women to busy themselves with perseverance, with a task which demands much reflection, much work, and much time.

We can only express our hope that the Sardinians will seize their opportunity and send Madame Deledda to Montecitorio, the Italian St. Stephen's.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

In the bad old days not so very long ago, travellers, when they reached the Belgian frontier, were compelled to leave their compartments in the middle of the night in order to be present at the Customs examination of their luggage.

A train in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was travelling reached the frontier at midnight, and the Customs officials made their customary raid into her compartment (says the "Daily Telegraph"). Roughly awakened from her beauty sleep, and not in the best of humour Mme. Bernhardt refused to descend.

The officials uncoupled the actress's carriage, dumped her luggage on the platform, and went through it with conscientious vigour.

"You are not going to leave without me?" cried the actress. "Be so kind as to couple my carriage at once."

"When we have completed our examination," replied the inspector, and went on rummaging with redoubled zeal. But he did not know with whom he had to deal. The actress took up a portmanteau, placed it between the rails a few yards in front of the engine, and calmly seated herself.

"And now," she said, "you can go on if you please." This lesson in manners soon afterwards produced a change in the Belgian Customs.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HOUSEWIFE'S SOUP.
COLD FISH WITH ASPARAGUS.
RAGOUT OF BEEF.
CHICKEN A LA MARIE.
AMOURETTES.
PLANTAIN CHARLOTTE.

Soup meat, As. 2. Chicken, As. 8. Fish, As. 8. Beef, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 2. Eggs, As. 3. Plantain, As. 1-6. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 2-1-6.

HOUSEWIFE'S SOUP.

Use half the usual amount of soup meat, and tie bones and giblets of the chicken to make some good stock, reserving the liver. Cooks never utilise these bones which give quite a different flavour to the soup. Cook some lettuce in the oven with a very little water, some butter, pepper and salt, and when quite cooked and the water and butter absorbed, cut it in shreds and add to the soup with flavouring to taste.

COLD FISH WITH ASPARAGUS.

Make stock with the bones and trimmings of the fish with the tough ends of the asparagus and in it cook the fillets of fish, set them to cool, while you turn the stock into well flavoured white sauce, thickening with flour and butter cooked together and gelatine added to make it jelly. Fill small China moulds or one large one with the fish broken into pieces, and tender ends of asparagus, both of which should have a marinade of oil, lime juice pepper, salt and onion juice. Fill in with the prepared sauce and set on ice, serve with a garnish of watercress and sliced radishes.

RAGOUT OF BEEF.

Cut the meat into thick chunky pieces and roll in peppered and salted flour; fry a light brown turning constantly, set aside and in more fat fry an onion and carrot sliced, stirring in a teaspoonful of flour, adding a cupful of stock or water and boil well; put in the fried meat and let the stew simmer for an hour, if it boils it will be tough. The better way is to let it cook in the oven. Cook some spaghetti or macaroni for 15 minutes in salted water and make a border of it on the dish, with the ragout in the centre garnished with pickled walnuts cut in quarters.

CHICKEN A LA MARIE.

Cut the chicken into neat pieces and thickly coat them with the following sauce. Make a good curry sauce with cocoanut and curry stuff, flavour with onion and lime juice, dissolving enough gelatine in it to ensure it jellying. Serve on cold savoury rice with stuffed olives, and the rest of the curry jelly broken into rough pieces.

AMOURETTES.

Remove the marrow from a beef bone and soak it in cold water for an hour. Cut it into small pieces and mix it with half its bulk of tomato sauce or puree; pepper and salt the chicken liver finely minced, and a little minced ham or bacon. Line small moulds with mixed breadcrumb, butter and herbs and fill in with the mixture, or use mashed potato in the place of the bread. Steam for 45 minutes and serve with any sauce to taste.

PLANTAIN CHARLOTTE.

Entirely line a plain mould with thin slices of bread buttered on both sides. Previously prepare five or six red plantains by peeling, scraping with a silver knife, cutting in two lengthwise and dividing again, marinade them in a mixture of any wine or liqueur, lime juice and sugar for an hour or two. Lay the plantain in layers with apricot jam, a sprinkling of sugar and lime juice between. Put rather a thicker covering of buttered bread on the top and a plate over that and bake for an hour or so. Turn out carefully and serve with a syrup sauce of apricot jam, lime juice and wine or spirit added if liked.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER I.

THE HOWORTHS.

John Howorth was sitting before his library fire at Windridge House when the sudden sharp ring of the telephone bell roused him from his deep thought. He had only to reach for the receiver, and put it to his ear, when he recognised the voice. It was a woman's voice, shrill and imperative, the sort of voice Howorth had often thought he would not have liked to live beside, hearing it at all hours of the day.

"Is that you, John?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing? Couldn't you come up this evening? I want to talk to you about a lot of things. Besides Max is going away to-morrow."

"Yes, I can come. Do you wish me to start now?"

"I think so, you see it's half past eight. I suppose you have dined?"

"An hour ago, Alicia. Well, I'll come at once; it's a fine night, and a walk across the fields will do me good."

"It's a mile and a half, John, what is the use of your horses?"

"The men have gone home. I'll walk. I'll be there soon after nine." He rang off, and went out to the cloak room to find a pair of boots. There was a sufficiency of servants in the house, but John Howorth was a man who liked to help himself. Only a generation back, the Howorths had been of the people, working with their hands for their daily bread, and old habits cling. The voice that had thus summoned Howorth, belonged to the widow of his cousin, and late partner, Reuben Howorth, who had been dead only one week. He had been twenty years older than John, but they had been associated since their boyhood, and had loved each other dearly. Reuben had told himself he would never recover from the blow of his sudden and unexpected death. Reuben had been senior partner, John was now head of the firm and would benefit largely by the change. Young Howorth, cousin's eldest son, would step into the breach, but an Oxford undergraduate with sporting tendencies cannot be expected in the early stages of his career at least, to be an asset to the firm. Howorth, a man of peace, who loved a regular routine, and on the acute changes which inevitably follow on his cousin's death trouble ahead. The peace and fair order of his business life was at an end. He did not know very much of the boy Max, and had no personal fault to find with him, but he had heard rumours both at Wrotham and out of it. It was freely said that young Howorth had wild oats to sow, and was sowing them without doubt. But he was the idol of his mother's heart. Now freed from the restraining influence of his father's strong personality, Howorth feared the future for Max Howorth. There was just the off-chance that responsibility might make a man of him, but it was a remote one. Howorth's thoughts were not very happy ones, as he trod the fields in the soft February dark, keeping in view the wooded height where stood Polgarth Hall, where his cousin's widow and her family lived.

It was a large pretentious house, too big for the amount of land surrounding it, and no more was available in the neighbourhood. It had been built by one Anthony Garth, also one of the industrial magnates of Wrotham, and by some christened Garth's Folly. He had not lived to occupy it, the crash in his business, followed hard by his suicide, having cast a gloom over the place. But the size and magnificence of it had appealed to Mrs. Reuben Howorth, and she had given her husband no peace until he purchased it at a great bargain, not many people caring to possess themselves of a house about which such ill odours hung. It was an ideal place for a family, a large roomy house commanding a magnificent view of Wrotham Vale, and the distant hills. The young Howorths had speedily scattered all its evil memories to the four winds of Heaven. Reuben Howorth, who had married somewhat late in life had taken great pride and joy in his children, of whom five survived. His cousin John was a more lonely man, who had only enjoyed one brief year of married happiness, and had been left with an infant daughter on his hands, to whom he had acted the part of father and mother through all the eighteen beautiful years of her life. They had never been parted, until now, when yielding to the representations of Mrs. Reuben, her Aunt Alicia, he had spared her to go with her cousins Eve and Una for one year to a Swiss boarding school. The year had seemed quite interminable to them both. Sylvia was the whole passion of John Howorth's life, and he was now counting the weeks impatiently until she should return to become actually, as she had long been theoretically, the mistress of his home. Many had counselled, nay, urged him to marry again, but there are men who loving once, never put another in the loved one's place. Howorth was one of these and Alicia Howorth had long since given him up in despair, though she had done her best, to find him a mate among the impecunious members of her well-born family. He was only forty-eight now, and scarcely looked his age. His clean-shaven face was scarcely lined, and there was little grey in his plentiful hair. It was a fine, serious, clever face, that of a dreamer rather than a worker, but inspired confidence in men and women. Reuben had been the strenuous worker, but his blunt, aggressive ways had sometimes alienated people who did not know him. And John's greater tact, almost a sixth sense with him, had been of immense value to the business of the firm. He had a wonderful gift for dealing with men, in every relation of life, and was both beloved and respected in an extraordinary degree in Wrotham. But with it all he was the most modest of men. He much enjoyed his walk in the still dark of the February night across the field paths to Polgarth. The air was touched with the mystery and the hope of spring, and the soft clouds were dappling across the sky towards a waning moon. He encountered no one, not even a prowling keeper or poacher in these unfrequented paths. But just as he was about to leave the last belt of trees which marked the Polgarth boundary he heard the sound of voices in the near distance.

No thought of turning back occurred to him. He smiled indulgently in no doubt that he would presently disturb a pair of lovers who had discovered a pleasant trysting-place safe from every prying eye.

The woodland path was very soft and kindly, the thick pine needles sodden with the winter rains, gave forth no sound as he approached the stile. He could not well avoid it, even if he would, as it was the only outlet from the wood, and he had to cross an open field space to reach the wicket giving admission to the Park at Polgarth.

He was a kindly man, and quickened his step, so that he could the more quickly escape without prying on their love-making. Aware that they could not hear his approaching footsteps, he gave a little warning cough, as he neared the stile, which had the effect of making them dart back from one another, and look round with sudden apprehension.

"Good evening," he said genially, as he emerged from the deep enveloping shadow of the trees. The moon had brightened as the clouds parted, and now shed a quite clear light on the stile, more than sufficient to reveal the two figures standing there.

The girl had turned her back but the man's face was turned questionningly towards the intruder, so that Howorth could not possibly make a mistake. It was his nephew Max, and Howorth without a word or sign passed quickly over the stile, and was immediately lost in the shadows beyond. Max Howorth's handsome face darkened as the figure of his uncle passed and he realised how neatly and effectively he had been caught.

When his companion, with a litle nervous laugh, stole to his side again, he almost seemed to shake her off.

"By Jove, Annie, that was a bit of cursed ill-luck! Did you see who it was?"

"Yes, Mr. John, but I don't think he recognised me."

"He recognised me though, looked me straight in the eyes, by Jove, he did. Yes, it's a bit of cursed ill-luck. Wonder if he'll go straight home and tell my mother."

"He must be going to Polgarth as the path don't lead to anywhere else," said the girl, her bright eyes gleaming softly under the piquant brim of her soft white cap.

"That's where he's going, right enough. My mother mentioned something about rigging him up when we were at dinner. I ought to have remembered the off-chance of his walking across. If he tells her, why, then there'll be the devil to pay and no mistake."

The girl's sweet face became a little wistful at these words spoken angrily and with such evident signs of apprehension.

"I suppose Mrs. Howorth would be very angry?" she murmured in a voice as wistful as her expression.

"Angry, what do you think? Now I wonder what'll be the best thing to do; lay low and keep dark, I fancy. I'm not approved of by my Uncle John, who is a paragon of all the virtues. He'd never forgive this sort of thing, or give anybody a quarter of an inch of rope."

"Oh, I think you are making him worse than he really is, Max. There isn't anybody kinder than Mr. John really. He'll always listen to anyone's story and try to get the rights of it. Even your father wasn't like that; folks was mostly scared to speak to him."

"And a very good thing too, but that isn't the point, Annie," he said gloomily. "It's my mother I've got to walk warily with, because she's got everything in her power now. My father practically left her everything and a free hand about us. If she got wind of this at the present moment, well, it would be practically all up with me."

"But she'll have to hear it sometime, won't she, Max, if we are going to be married?" said the girl quietly, but to this Max made no immediate reply.

He was seriously upset. It was the last thing he could have wished to happen at the moment when his other affairs were in a muddle and he needed to conciliate his mother in all possible directions. If his uncle mentioned what he had seen at Polgarth, there was little chance of his getting what he desired from his mother, a big cheque to clear him at Oxford.

"I haven't said anything up to now, Max," began the girl presently when she had waited in vain for a few words. "But I don't think I can go on meeting you like this, at least, not until something is really settled about us. Father suspects something, I'm sure. He's always asking me where I spend my evenings, and I shouldn't have dared to come to-night if he hadn't been safely away at the Slate Club at Cleed's Lane. Now I'd better be going home as he won't be late, and it's after nine now."

"There isn't any hurry. I know what Slate Clubs are like, and Cleed's Lane's a good half hour's walk. We can begin going back if you like. By Jove, that was a bit of beastly bad luck, I can't think what made us so reckless to-night. But who'd ever have dreamed of that doddering old fool walking across from Windridge to Polgarth at this time of night? I'll get even with him, for this, you bet I will."

He took her by the arm, and together they plunged into the depths of the wood which would bring them after some minutes to an open field at the bottom of which was the nighroad between Wrotham and Pennington.

"Fortunately for us Uncle John doesn't jaw much. It's just possible he may keep his tongue between his teeth to-night, until he gets a chance of me alone," said Max a trifle more cheerfully. "We'll have to be a little more careful in the future and find a trysting place where we are not likely to be subjected to the espionage of my estimable uncle."

"Did you hear what I said, Max?" asked the girl in her clear, low voice, one of the sweetest things about her. "I can't go on meeting you like this, till something is settled. I've got my good name to think of."

"It's safe with me, darling. Don't you trust me?" asked Max, with a fresh touch of lover's passion, which brought the colour swift and warm to her cheek once more.

"Oh yes, but I hate all this secrecy, and people are beginning to suspect things. I know from Ruth Hudspeth."

"But you haven't spoken to her, or permitted her to speak to you about me, have you, Annie?" he asked jealously. "The moment our love affair becomes public property all the sweetness has gone out of it, and you know I have explained to you again and again the need for secrecy, especially just at this time, when all my father's affairs have got to be settled up."

"I have never spoken your name to a single soul in the world," the girl answered with a touch of quiet dignity which might have rebuked him. "I—I don't think I can keep it up much longer, Max. It seems to weigh on me just of late, and I fancy father is looking at me reproachfully sometimes."

"Fancy it, of course, you do. Your little head is full of fancies, but try and trust me a little longer, Annie, and everything will come right. Just at present I'm rushed to death with business, and all kinds of worries you haven't a notion of. I owe such a lot of money at Oxford, and I don't just see how I'm going to get clear out without a row at home."

"But you had quite a big income there, because you told me," said the girl shrewly, "what did you do with it all?"

"Oh, hang it, Annie, you don't understand. Nobody does except those who have been through the Oxford Mill. My governor never did, and the beggarly allowance he made me, hardly covered my grub and necessary books. I'm in oceans of trouble just at present, and need all your sympathy and love, darling, and not any fresh worry about you, so won't you go on a little longer, just till Easter. I can't give you up. I won't, you are the only thing that reconciles me to giving up my ambitions and my career, and makes me willing to put my nose to the grindstone at Sleath."

It was his favourite note. He had harped on it so long that the simple girl by his side had now no doubt that her lover was a great and splendid genius, misunderstood by his people, but that for her sake chiefly, he had resolved to sacrifice all his ambitions, and devote himself to his father's business. She had not seen sufficient of Max Howorth, and perhaps was scarcely discerning enough to grasp the facts of his shallowness and conceit, also his indolence, and love of ease and selfish enjoyment. Selfishness undoubtedly was the present keynote of Max Howorth's character, and Annie Cartledge's association with him was not likely to make for her ultimate happiness.

But he had fine looks and a way with women, and when he bent his handsome head to hers, and begged her to trust him a little longer, to send him away with only words of love and hope in his heart, she lifted her sweet trusting eyes to his and answered, "Yes."

Meanwhile John Howorth continued his walk to Polgarth in rather a mixed frame of mind. He had not decided upon his action, when he arrived at the house where he was received with every mark of respect by Tredgold, the butler.

"My mistress is in her boudoir, sir, she asked would you go up there whenever you came."

"All right," said Howorth briefly, "I can find my way."

The house was very quiet, though when he reached the first landing he heard the sound of voices proceeding from the direction of the old schoolroom, always a favourite haunt of the young Howorths, and where his own Sylvia had spent many a happy day. Howorth was not honestly very fond of his cousin's widow, but he was a just man, and he recognised the advantage the big family house with its five jolly children had been to his one ewe lamb.

He was struck as he entered the dimly lighted boudoir by the extremely youthful appearance of Mrs. Reuben Howorth. She was handsome, too, on a large scale, but her widow's weeds had the effect of softening her features, just as the long straight folds of her frock gave a fictitious elegance to her figure.

"You must have walked quickly, John. It's only ten minutes past nine now," she said graciously as she shook hands with him. "I know you enjoy doing such odd things. Now, Reuben would no more have walked across the fields at this time of night, than he would have flown over them. If the men had gone home he would have got them out again. Where will you sit, and will you have a cup of coffee? I purposely kept mine back so that I might have it with you."

Howorth thanked her and said he would. There was little sign of grief about Alicia Howorth. She had lived happily and comfortably enough with her husband, who had given in to her in all things that did not matter, but she had never loved him as John's wife had loved him. She had indeed married the senior partner of the Sleath Mills to escape a subordinate position she had occupied in a relative's house, where she had taught his children. She belonged to a good family, which included at least one peer, and she was inordinately proud of the fact, and permitted no one to forget it. Just very occasionally her august relatives came on the briefest of visits to Polgarth, willing to recognise the woman who had done so well for herself, and these visits were always duly chronicled in the newspaper, and made the most of in Mrs. Howorth's conversation. But she was not liked in the county, nor even recognised in the quarters where she most desired recognition. But she had not yet given up hope. Secretly she had attributed her non-success to her husband's blunt ways, to his unalterable prejudices, his middle-class habit of mind and body, of which she never had been able to cure him. Reuben Howorth after a hard day at the mills liked his ease of an evening, and refused to conform to all his wife's conventional ideas. There had been a good deal of mild friction in consequence, though it had never amounted to a quarrel. Reuben Howorth would have scorned to quarrel with a woman. Women amused him as kittens might, and he had a very lazy scorn of their capacity in various directions. But his little girls had loved him dearly, and they mourned him now with all the poignancy of youth, which happily can never be of long duration.

(To be continued on Monday.)

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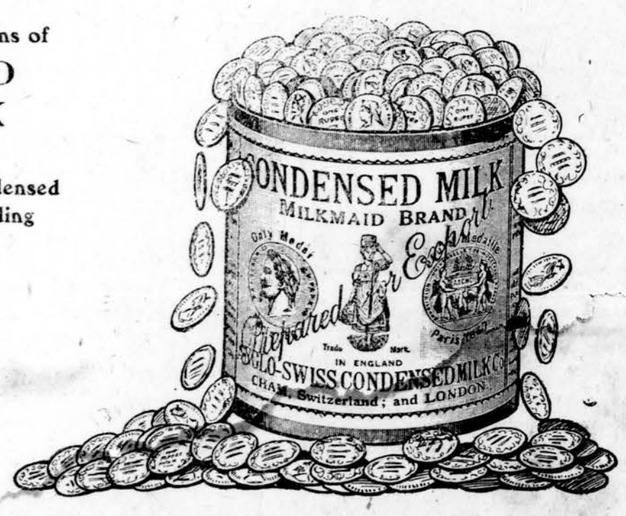

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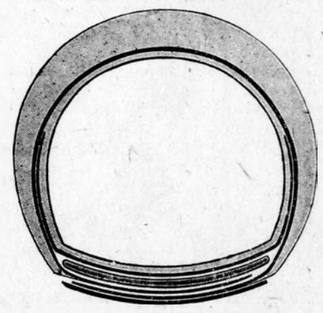
THE DUNLOP  OF 1888-89

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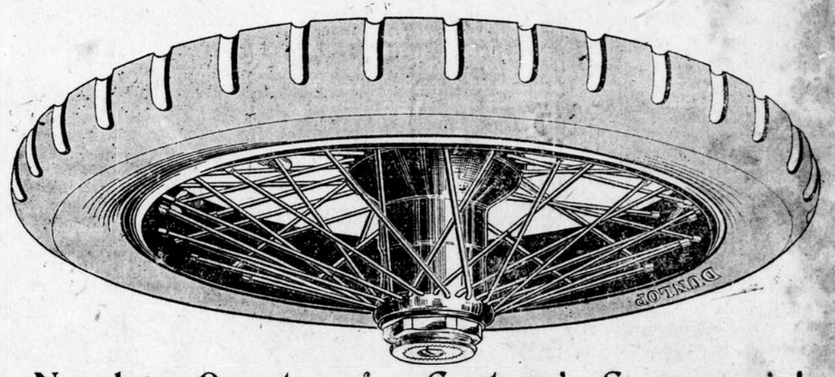

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